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Official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland and of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland

Volume 179

January 5, 1963

No. 4325

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Volume 179

JANUARY 5, 1963

No. 4325

Purchase Tax

45 PER CENT. RATE ABOLISHED

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer announced on December 31, 1962, the abolition of the 45 per cent. rate of purchase tax. From January 1, goods that attracted that rate of tax are to be taxed at 25 per cent.; they include perfumery and cosmetics and certain other toilet and

hairdressing preparations.

Accordingly the Treasury has made the Purchase Tax (No. 7) Order, 1962 (H.M. Stationery Office, price threepence). Goods that are already taxable at 25 per cent. or any lower rate are unaffected. The Order applies to goods dispatched on sale by registered goods dispatched on sale by registered to unregistered traders on or after January 1, and to imported goods entered with Customs or delivered from bonded warehouse for home use on or after that date.

Pituitary Preparations

SOCIETY COMMENTS ON POISONS RULES

THE Pharmaceutical Society has issued the following comment on the poison status of pituitary preparations following the recent changes in the Poisons Rules (see C. & D., December 22,

1962, p. 663).
"The new entry for pituitary gland in Part B of the Fourth Schedule to the Poisons Rules, 1962, which came into force on December 31, 1962, reads:—
"Pituitary gland, the active principles of; ex-

cept when contained in preparations intended for external application only or in inhalants

except oxytocin.

It appears that this wording is giving rise to difficulty in interpretation. The following explanation is therefore given:—Since September 18, 1961, powdered pituitary gland, or extracts of the same or its active principles have been same, or its active principles, have been controlled as a poison included in Part B of the Fourth Schedule to the Poisons Rules, except when contained in preparations intended only for external application or when intended for inhalation. A new preparation of oxytocin has become available (Syntosinon, Sandoz) which is administered by in-halation and which could give rise to abuse. This preparation and any other preparation of oxytocin which is to be administered by inhalation now becomes a Fourth Schedule poison and Schedule to the Poisons Rules.

Tetracycline Lawsuit

MINISTER OF HEALTH TO APPEAL

REFERRING to the reserved judgment given by Mr. Justice Lloyd-Jacob in the High Court action Pfizer Corporation v. Ministry of Health (see C. & D., December 29, 1962, p. 678), a spokesman for the Ministry of Health has said "The Minister will appeal so soon as the judge's formal declaration on the amended pleadings has been made. The declaration is not expected until January; meanwhile the position is being considered.'

Conference Papers

PROCEDURE AND SUBMISSION DATE

THE procedure for submitting science papers at the centenary meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference to be held in London, September 2-6, is similar to that adopted previously. The Conference Executive is offering authors the alternative of submitting science papers in one of two forms: either (1) the full papers of suggested

4,000 words, or (2) a short communication not exceeding 1,000 words, which may take the form of: (a) an advance report of an investigation which it is intended to publish in full at a later date, or (b) an interim report of an investigation which is not yet complete. Completed manuscripts should be submitted to the general secretaries, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1, as soon as possible, but in any case all manuscripts must be received not later than May 1. Three copies (including diagrams, figures and tables) are required.

Fewer Child Deaths

DRUGS PLAY THEIR PART

SECOND publication from the Office of Health Economics (see C. & D., October 20, 1962, p. 428) is a discussion of the trend in child mortality since the 1930's. "The Lives of Our Children; A Study In Childhood Mortality" (O.H.E., Mercury House, Knightsbridge, London, S.W.7, price 2s.) recounts how the late 1930's saw a sharp rise in the slow rate of improvement that had persisted since the start of the century. Without that sudden change, child mortality would in all probability be nearly three times as high today as its present figure of just over 5,000 child deaths each year (in a child population of 9³/₄ millions). Two-thirds of the decline is explained by fewer deaths from pneumonia, tuberculosis, diphtheria, measles and whooping cough. A further onefifth is accounted for by a reduced toll from bronchitis, appendicitis, gastro-



for poisons in Part B of the Fourth Isleworth, Middlesex, received presentations from Mr. Willis Cooper (chairman of Gillette Industries, Ltd. (third from left in front row)) recently in recognition of long service to the company.

enteritis, mastoiditis, influenza, scarlet and rheumatic fevers, meningitis and meningococcal infections. Control of the traditional infections has left accidents and cancer as the major causes of death in childhood. In the air raids of 1940-41 4,700 children died but a further 7,875 deaths in those years could be attributed to a rise in death rates from tuberculosis, pneumonia, diphtheria and other infective diseases, probably as an outcome of evacuation of urban populations and their intermingling with rural populations. Today, with the rise of medical knowledge and skill, there is a greater understanding of the cause of sickness. Diagnosis is more rapid and precise. Marriage ages have fallen, and the pattern of child bearing has altered, the gap between the first and the second child being probably narrower, with the effect that the second child is older (and possibly the second child is older (and possibly less vulnerable) when the first brings home infections from school. The monograph discusses the part drugs have played in preventing, curing and controlling disease. The success of diphtheria immunisation and of the antituberculosis drugs and the control of complications in infectious diseases with antibiotics and sulphonamides, are commented upon. Of all child deaths 28 per cent, now result from accidents nearly half of them on the roads. However, though serious road accidents to children have been rising, child road deaths have been falling, a tribute to improved medical care. One economic impact of the improvement in child mortality is that a further 174,000 people have survived through childhood ages. About 58,000 have reached working age, earning an estimated £19 millions per year. Taking education at 1960 levels of expenditure, the abortive investment in children who do not live to gain the full benefit of it amounts to £1.1 million. It would, but for the improved death rates, be £3.3 millions. "The economic gains from better health," concludes the monograph, "can far outweigh the cost."

British Approved Names

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST

THE following supplementary list of approved names has been issued by the British Pharmacopæia Commission:—

Approved Name	OTHER NAMES
Bethanidine	N-Benzyl-N'N"-dimethylguani- dine
Deslanoside	Deacetyl-lanatoside C (Cedilanid for injection)
Dipyridamole	2:6-Di-[di-(2-hydroxyethyl) aminol-4:8-dipiperidino- pyrim:do(5:4-d)pyrimidine 2:6-Di-[di-(2-hydroxyethyl)
	amino]-4:8-dipiperidino- 1:3:5:7-tetra-azanaphthalene (Persantin)
Epithiazide	6-Chloro-3;4-dihydro-7-sulpha- moyl-3-(2;2;2-trifluoroethyl- thiomethyl)benzo-1;2;4-thia- diazine 1:1-dioxide (Th'aver)
Ethoglucid	Triethyleneglycol diglycidyl ether (Epodyl)
Ethosalamide	Salicylamide 2-ethoxyethyl ether (Prescnt in Antidol)
Hexamine hippurate	A 1:1 complex of hexamine and hippuric acid
Idoxuridine	5-1odo-2'-dcoxyuridine
Indomethacin	1-p-Chlorobenzoyl-5-methoxy-2- methylindol-3-ylaeetic acid

Lanatoside C The 3-acetylglueosyltridigitoxoside of digoxigenin (Cedilanid, oral) Meheverine 7-(3:4-Dimethoxybenzoyloxy)-3ethyl-1-p-methoxyphenyl-2methyl-3-azaheptane 4-(N-Ethyl-2-p-methoxyphenyl-1-methylethylamino)-butyl 3:4-dimethoxybenzoate (Duphaspasmin is the hydrochloride) 17β-Hydroxy-1-methyl-5α-Methenolone androst-1-en-3-one (Primobolan is the acetate; Primobolan-Depot is the oenanthate) 9-(1-Mcthylp:peridin-3-ylmethyl) Methixene thiaxanthen (Tremonil is the hydrochloride) 1-(3:5-Dihydroxyphenyl)-2-iso-Oreiprenaline propylaminoethanol (Alupent is the sulphate) Oxymetazoline (4-tert.Butyl-3-hydroxy-2:6dimethylbenzyl)-2-imidazoline (Hazol is the hydrochloride) 1-(2-Naphthyl)-2-isopropyl-Pronethalo! aminoethanol (Alderlin is the hydrochloride) Tridihexethyl 3-Diethylamino-1-cyclohexyl-1phenyl-propan-1-ol ethochloride chloride Triethyl-(3-cyclohexyl-3-hydroxy-3-phenylpropyl)-ammonium chloride (Present in Milpath) Trimethoprim 2:4-Diamino-5-(3:4:5-trimethoxybenzyl)pyrim'dine

Largest Companies

" CHEMICAL AND ALLIED " AT THE TOP

FIRST, second, fifth, thirty-third, fiftieth, fifty-eighth, sixty-fifth, sixty-sixth, seventy-ninth and ninety-seventh places in an *Observer* list of the hundred "top" British firms, graded according to net assets went to companies in the "chemical and allied" group. They are, in order followed by assets (£'000s) in parentheses: Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. (£738,498); Unilever, Ltd. (£372,154); Esso Petroleum Co., Ltd. (£207,771); British Oxygen Co., Ltd. (£48,832); Beecham Group, Ltd. (£39,554); Albright & Wilson, Ltd. (£44,443); Fisons, Ltd. (£39,260); Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd. (£33,967); and Laporte Industries. Ltd. (£26,515).

SCOTTISH NEWS

Drug Testing Scheme

NO ASPERSION ON PHARMACISTS

THE Scottish Office has given permission for publication of correspondence between the resident secretary, Scottish Department of the Pharmaceutical Society and the Joint Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Scotland on the implications of a reply given in the House of Commons on the drug testing scheme now agreed upon in Scotland:

In answer to a question in the House of Commons on November I4 concerning the proposed introduction of a drugtesting scheme in Scotland, you were reported as replying "The object of this operation is to ensure that what is prescribed is properly dispensed." The wording of this reply could be interpreted as implying that you were not at present satisfied that prescriptions were being properly dispensed. This, of course, would be casting a slur on the profession of pharmacy and especially on the members of this Society who are engaged in dispensing prescriptions under the

National Health Service in Scotland. I am sure that this is not what you intended, and I shall be glad to have confirmation of this from you.

GEORGE H. MACMORRAN I am replying to your letter of December 7, 1962, regarding my remarks in the House of Commons about the proposed drug testing scheme for Scotland. Enclosed is an extract from the official report showing my reply to the initial question [see C. & D., November 24, 1962, p. 561] and the remark you quote, which was in reply to a supplementary question. You will see that I was at pains to distinguish this proposed scheme from other subjects with which it is important it should not be confused, and that when I said that the scheme was to ensure that prescriptions are properly dispensed I was simply trying to distinguish it from another subject a Member had raised in his supplementary question. As you rightly concluded, I certainly had no intention of implying that we consider that your profession, for which we all have the greatest respect, is not fulfilling its responsibilities. The justification for the scheme does not lie in any positive dissatisfaction with the dispensing service at present given, but rests on the contention that it is reasonable, in a purely objective sense, for the Health Service, which is paying nearly £10 million a year for the pharmaceutical service, to be able to carry out checks on the service for which this very considerable sum of money is being paid. should not like anyone to think that in promoting this testing scheme we are in any way casting aspersions on the profession of pharmacy and I hope this letter will serve to clear away entirely any such impression you may have had. R. BROOMAN-WHITE

IRISH NEWS

Factory Visit

PHARMACISTS SEE NEW PREMISES

OVER eighty guests attended a Christmas reception for hospital and public pharmacists given by Leo (Ireland), Ltd., in their Dublin premises in December 1962. A buffet supper followed a conducted tour of the factory. In the control laboratory, the visitors were given a close-up view of the latest tablet disintegrating machine and Beckman ultra-violet spectrophotometer in action. They also saw the ointment manufacture and tableting departments, sterile unit, the packaging and dispatch departments, and saw how dental cartridges were prepared. MR, J. T. FOLEY (vice-chairman of the pharmacy branch, Local Government Officials' Union) thanked the company and congratulated them on winning a prize in a recent international competition.

THE DEBUING

THE REPUBLIC

REPRESENTATIVES of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland on December 19, 1962, gave evidence before the select committee appointed by the Dail to investigate the Health Services. The party consisted of Messrs. D. J. Kennelly (president), M. L. Cashman (treasurer), M. Costello, R. J. Power and J. G. Coleman (registrar).

NEWS IN BRIEF

Goods worth £107 were stolen from the pharmacy of Mr. G. Wilson, M.P.S., Turner Avenue, Halifax, on December 18, 1962.

A GROUP of fifteen overseas students from twelve countries recently toured the Hoddesdon, Herts, plant of Merck, Sharp & Dohme, Ltd.

A BELL and Howell model 627 B ciné camera, serial 1992, issued on loan note no. 26026, was stolen recently from the Mortimer Street, London, W.1, premises of the Rank Organisation.

AN exhibition of flowers and gardens photography is being staged by Ilford, Ltd., at Ilford House, Oxford Street. London, W.1, from January 7 until mid-February.

Boots, Ltd., have announced that price reductions resulting from the purchase tax changes on cosmetics and perfumes are being applied by them as from January 5.

Nominations for election to the national council of the National Association of Women Pharmacists should reach the secretary (Miss I. M. Z. Elliott), 4 Manor Way, Petts Wood, Orpington, Kent.

An expert committee of the World Health Organisation has recommended that, in view of the "complete failure" to control gonorrhœa by means of antibiotics, research should be aimed at developing a vaccine.

CAUTION against the use of podophyllum in early pregnancy is urged in the December 28, 1962, issue of *Medical Letter* published by Consumers' Association. Spironolactone, and the retinopathic effects of chloroquine and hydroxychloroquine, are also reviewed.

ABOUT 18,000 doses of diphtheriatetanus vaccine were rushed by air to Southern Greece recently by Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex, to help control an outbreak of diphtheria. The consignment was completed in a flight that left London Airport for Athens just before Christmas.

THE World Health Organisation's "International Non - proprietary Names for Pharmaceutical Preparations, Cumulative List, 1962" (H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s.) lists proposed non-proprietary names in Latin and English, and chemical names or description in English.

A POISONS control centre operated by the United States Air Force at R.A.F. Burderop, nr. Swindon, Wilts, holds information on toxic ingredient and antidote therapy for most American drugs and commercial products likely to be ingested. The centre is open to inquiries from British pharmacists and physicians.

THE percentage changes in pharmacy sales of 160 representative Co-operative societies in Britain for the five weeks ended September 29, 1962, as compared with those of a similar period a year earlier, were: Midland, plus 1·14; Northern, plus 0·81; North-east, plus 0·96; North-west, plus 1·33; Scottish, minus 0·57; Southern, minus 2·03; South-west, plus 1·76; Western, minus 8·13; Great Britain, minus 0·20.

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

Looking ahead

The formulation and acceptance by the members of three resolutions (p. 682) for the Branch Representatives' meeting in May—and all completed by November 29, 1962—is evidence of an active organisation in Newcastle and Northumberland. All are topical and worth discussion, and all are praiseworthy in intention. In asking the meeting to endorse a resolution calling upon the Pharmaceutical Society to "lend the full force of its authority" against the advertising of medicines on television, Mr. J. P. Kerr deplored the form of the advertising with what he called its many misleading and exaggerated claims. The speaker reminded the meeting that pharmacists were seeking limitation of the sales of medicines to pharmacies, and to help that claim they had to show their responsibility and their professional concern for the public's health and its medicines. It is evident, from Mr. Kerr's remarks, that he is not happy in his rôle of professional man lending, by the act of sale, his cachet to some of the products which offended his sense of propriety, if not in composition then on account of the claims made. It seems difficult to avoid entanglement. It is possible to exercise a private and individual discrimination in the matter, in which the pharmacist may refuse to stock or to sell anything which blatantly offends his dignity and his knowledge. I have known that to be done, but it is a course fraught with almost insurmountable problems, for it forces the self-appointed censor to draw a line, and to set up a code of standards of his own devising. It is, of course, fact that some of the advertising which offends Mr. Kerr (and many others) stimulates a high public demand which is difficult to ignore. It must be remembered that it is easier to turn a blind eye on Press advertising than to close both eye and ear to the focal point in the living room of the average house. That being so, it might be imagined that an even more stringent code of standards would be self-imposed by the television companies than by the Press. I hope the resolution will be accepted in May, and that the Society will let its views be known, but the best approach would have to be carefully thought out.

The Apothecary

A valuable historical account of the apothecary's development was given by Mr. R. S. Roberts, B.A., to an evening meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society recently in London (pp. 689-90). It is possible, from the vast research undertaken by Mr. Roberts, to trace our beginnings and development, and we now have an authoritative document that should occupy a lasting place in our history. In answer to Mr. R. W. Gillham, of Leeds, the speaker said that there was no evidence to support the belief that the development of the apothecary had received impetus during the Great Plague, when the physicians "either died or followed their wealthy patients into the comparative safety of the countryside," and in consequence it was difficult to say yes or no to the allegation. Mr. Roberts said that the theory was not wrong, but difficult to prove. It is on record that Sydenham, whose influence on medicine was profound, left London during the epidemic and attended his patients in the West Country, for the more affluent had left the plague-stricken area. It is also true that physicians were few and expensive, as the speaker pointed out, and that the apothecary attended the poorer sections of the populace, and they were unable to leave the city. There may be no evidence, but the theory is not untenable.

Deficiency

The report on p. 676 of a sample of sal volatile which was found, on analysis, to be deficient in ammonia is not without its warning. The stock, the report states, must have been old. One is occasionally faced with a request for a drug or preparation which, only a few years ago, was in constant demand. It is only then that the thought occurs that it must be some considerable time since the article was last used. Appearance and smell are the only quick tests applicable, but they may not satisfy an analyst.

Sunderland Prize Distribution

PROFESSOR SHOTTON ON PHARMACY AS A PROFESSION

THE annual prize distribution of the school of pharmacy, Sunderland Technical College, was held on November 28, 1962, the principal of the College

(Dr. M. Hutton) in the chair.

MR. F. H. OLIVER, head of the school, opened his report with a reference to the change in title from "department" to "school." That, he said, was a more appropriate description for a department covering such a wide range of disciplines. The end of the pharmaceutical chemist (old regulations) course had meant that all students now spent three years at college. That enabled them to receive a more liberal education. Over half of the 300 students attending the school had elected to take the degree course. During the year a variety of research topics had been undertaken by the staff. Research was an important element in providing a live and stimulating background to the teaching. Fifteen research papers had been published and four communications delivered to learned societies; three research students were preparing theses for the M.Pharm. degree of London University. Alterations, commenced in May 1962, to turn the old college building into the new school of pharmacy were progressing.

PROFESSOR E. SHOTTON (school of pharmacy, University of London) then presented the prizes as follows:—

HOPE C. M. WINCH MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP.—W. J. Irwin.

First Year Final Course, Bools Pure Drug Co., Ltd., prize,—Mary J. Craggs, Abbott Laboratories, Ltd., prize.—Susan E. Sillars. Timothy Whites & Taylors, Ltd., prize.—A. Webb, Bleasdale prize (pharmaceutical chemistry).—Mary J. Craggs, Sunderland Branch prize (pharmacognosy).—I, H, Mussett, Evans Medical, Ltd., prize (pharmaceutics).—Susan E, S. Hars, Sunderland B, P.S.A., Chairman's (1953/4) prize (physiology).—K, L, Green.

Second Year Final Course, BOOTS, LTD., PRIZE,—W. J. Irwin, TIMOTHY WHITES & TAYLORS, LTD., PRIZE.—G, H. Ward, ABBOTT LABORATOR-IES, LTD., PRIZE.—D, E. Mills, HALL FORSTER PRIZE (pharmacognosy).—K. R. Jethwa. SOUTH SHIFLDS PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION PRIZE (pharmacognosy).—Pauline A, Cundall, W. R. CLE-MENTS PRIZE (pharmaceutical chemistry).—T. H. Gordon, Tees-SIDE BRANCH PRIZE (pharmaceutical chemistry).—W. J. Irwin, G, P. FAIRMAN & SON, LTD., PRIZE (pharmaceutics).—K. R. Jethwa. WILKINSON & SIMPSON PRIZE (pharmaceutics).—Catherine M, Yates, T. D. WHITTET PRIZE (pharmacology).—O, Meredith, Mawson & PROCTOR PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD., PRIZE (pharmacology).—Dotothy M, Marshall, J. C. PENMAN MEMORIAL PRIZE (forensic pharmacy).—Nora Hooper, Durham County Branch Prize (practical dispensing).—C. Holmes.

Third Year Final Course, BOOTS, LTD., PRIZE,—W. B. Mitchell, PFIZER, LTD., PRIZE.—Ann G. Harding, M. BAUM, LTD., PRIZE.—Hazel M. Beardshaw, UPJOHN AWARD.—F. F. Eilbeck, TIMOTHY WHITES & TAYLORS, LTD., PRIZE.—Evclyn D. Daniels, Sydney A. Gamlen Prize (pharmaceutics).—C. F. E. Hotchen, MIDDLETON PRIZE (pharmacology).—Margaret M. Flynn, New-CASTLE BRANCH PRIZE (pharmaceutical chemistry).—M. A. Ethell,

General Prizes, SUNDERLAND BRANCH, N.P.U. PRIZE (contribution to social and cultural life of College).—C. F. E. Hotchen, Chemist & Druggist Prize (best laboratory notebook).—Junc Grav.

In his address Professor Shotton said he had recently attended the meeting of the International Pharmaceutical Federation in Vienna at which many delegates were preoccupied with the pharmacist's status in the community. They were unanimous in wishing pharmacy to be recognised and accepted as a profession. Their arguments were based on the apparently sound premise that the pharmacist could be considered an expert on drugs in the widest sense. Because of this he should be able to advise the physician or surgeon, the patient, and the general public on the materials they bought from him and the problems they brought to him.

Among the definitions of the word "profession" in the Shorter English Dictionary, Professor Shotton quoted the following:—"A vocation in which a professed knowledge of some department of learning is used in its application to the affairs of others or in the practice of an art founded on it." An advisory function plus the science and art of formulation fell nicely into the preferred definition. To achieve such a standard, however, required an objective and disinterested attitude of mind, not easy to achieve, especially where

money was concerned.

In the past the pharmacist's work was largely concerned with the art of dispensing. Nowadays such work had diminished, largely due to the wider use of manufactured products with their high degree of chemical and physical stability. The need for the manipulative skills had thus largely disappeared. The pharmacist was still responsible for ensuring that the right drug and dose was supplied, and that the patient knew how to use the preparation. That professional obligation was not perhaps suf-

ficiently satisfying without the advisory

Such a situation was having a profound effect upon courses of instruction for pharmacists. The universities stressed the theoretical aspects of the subject, and that was becoming true of the diploma course too. Equipped with a sound theoretical background, a man could adapt himself more readily to future changes, which were difficult to predict, especially with the possible advent of the Common Market. On practical work, teaching could only present certain techniques and attempt to inculcate a safe and responsible approach, but a grounding in the pharmacological physical aspects of formulation would enable the pharmacist to make an assessment of the products he used.

Training, however, was only the beginning, said Professor Shotton, for a school had difficulty in bringing a sense of reality to the work. The year of post-graduate training was of the greatest importance, and it was the pharmacist's duty to train the graduate in professional aspects which only experience would give. He hoped students would treat such training as an important part of their professional work, as did lawyers and accountants.

Professor Shotton concluded that, if pharmacists showed by their behaviour that they were a profession, then to ask for its recognition would be unneces-

sarv.

A vote of thanks to Professor Shotton and prize donors was proposed by Alderman J. Tweddle (vice-chairman of the board of governors) and seconded by Mr. W. J. Irwin (Winch Memorial scholar).

BRANCH EVENTS

PLYMOUTH

Dinner and Dance

THE menu and toast list for the annual dinner of the Plymouth Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, held on December 12, 1962, were written in Latin. The lord mayor (Alderman H. G. Mason) who proposed the toast of the Pharmaceutical Society, mentioned that the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths had borrowed for exhibition the cup recently presented to the city of Plymouth by the Branch. Responding, Dr. Lane-Petter (a member of Council) said that pharmacists had a unique opportunity to prove that professional and business activities were not incompatible. In that way they could set a standard for retailing such as he hoped others would learn to adopt. The dinner was followed by a dance. During the evening cheques were presented to the Society's Benevolent Fund and the lord mayor's Christmas-cheer fund. About 225 members and attended.

WEST KENT

Two November Events

GUESTS at the annual dinner and dance of the West Kent Branch of the Phar-

maceutical Society held on November 21, 1962, included the president of the Society (Miss M. A. Burr), Mr. A. Howells (a past-chairman of the National Pharmaceutical Union) and chairmen of neighbouring branches. The toasts "The Society" and "The Guests" were proposed by Mrs. I. M. Z. Elliott (Branch chairman), who said the Council was continually looking ahead, reshaping and reforming the educational policy of the Society. Miss Burr in her reply said that unity was imperative in pharmacy today and that the tremendous progress she had seen in the retail trade in post-war years was related to the new educational policy. The keynote of any profession today was advancement in education, and pharmacists could be proud of their achievements in that field. Mr. Howells also spoke of unity. He was convinced that only by separating professional from commercial activities would pharmacists succeed in increasing remuneration and in giving a career value to pharmacy.

At a business meeting held the previous evening, the Branch discussed the report of the Committee on the General Practice of Pharmacy and agreed, in principle, with its proposals, with the

exception of a few paragraphs. On the question of late service additional to the existing rota, the meeting felt that should be considered by each Executive Council with local chemists, and that such late service be provided only in accordance with their decision. The Society should be encouraged to regard any infringement as unethical conduct

and, if possible, to bring a case before the Statutory Committee. The Society should issue a standard sign to all registered pharmacies, and all other notices relating to dispensing (excepting those relating to hours of opening and rota arrangements) should be prohibited. The idea behind the motion was that the public should come to associate the sign only with pharmacies, much as was the blue cross on the Continent. If possible the sign should be registered so that only pharmacies were permitted to display it. Members also considered that adequate safeguards should be maintained to ensure that dispensing assistants must work under the supervision of pharmacists.

Brighton Pharmacists Meet Their M.P.s

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE MATTERS DISCUSSED

OVER 100 members of the Brighton and Hove Association of Pharmacy and Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society attended a meeting in Brighton on November 9, 1962, at which they had the unusual opportunity of hearing their three local Members of Parliament (Sir William Teeling, Mr. Anthony Marlowe and Mr. David James) discussing pharmaceutical topics. The M.P.s were introduced by the Branch chairman (Mr. Frank Martin).

First questioner was Mr. M. P. ILES, who said that the National STILES. Health Service, as at present constitu-ted, was "a ghastly failure." It had brought the country near to bank-ruptcy. Members of Parliament, and the Minister of Health in particular, had ridden roughshod over those professional people upon whom the service depended. It was creating a nation of hypochondriacs and drug addicts. The M.P.s disagreed with Mr. Stiles, and contrasted the situation in the U.S.A. with Britain's Health Service. The Minister was trying to reduce the costs of the service, and there was still scope for individualists. MR. MARLOWE resented the suggestion that M.P.s had ridden roughshod over professional people, and challenged the questioner to give an example. Mr. Stiles cited the cuts recently suffered by dentists and by pharmacists.

Answering a suggestion by MR. C. R. LEVITT that the supply of all poisons and medicines should be restricted to pharmaceutical distributors, the M.P.s agreed so far as poisons were concerned, but asked how the restriction of the sale of minor medicines would aid public safety. Several pharmacists gave examples of the dangers of the indiscriminate supply of such drugs as aspirin. MR. JAMES thought that what was sauce for the goose should be sauce for the gander; if the pharmacists would not let anyone else sell minor medicines, why should they be allowed to sell cosmetics? MR. LEVITT reminded the M.P.s that cosmetics were medicinal preparations.

MR. C. F. HELYER drew attention to the serious situation in hospital pharmacy, with 360 vacant posts out of a total of 1,810, and asked what measures the M.P.s could suggest for restoring true independence and impartiality to the Whitley machinery. MR. MARLOWE thought that the Whitley procedure could never be fully impartial, since it must always have regard to the national economy, but all three speakers expressed sympathy with the questioner and his colleagues. SIR WILLIAM TEELING said that the answer to Mr. Helyer's question was for the

hospital pharmacists to fight; to put great pressure on their M.P.s and on the Government, and to win the support of the public, as had the nurses. The M.P.s were clearly impressed by the prolonged applause that followed MR. A. R. G. CHAMINGS when he said that pharmacists in general practice were wholeheartedly behind the hospital pharmacists in their claims.

The next question was on resale price maintenance. Mr. J. S. Padwick said that its abolition "would be a major danger to pharmacy and, with its disastrous economic effect on retail pharmacists, would necessitate creased remuneration from the National Health Service, in addition to possibly causing the closing down of many private pharmacies." Pharmacy many private pharmacies." was part profession, part trade; if one side suffered, so must the other. SIR WILLIAM TEELING and MR. JAMES spoke for r.p.m. and drew attention to the recent judgment of the Restrictive Practices Court concerning the net book agreement. Mr. MARLOWE said that one could not argue in general terms; in some trades, r.p.m. was good and in others bad. Each category of goods had to be examined individually. Mr. S. F. GEORGE said that pricecutting was responsible for the closing of many small businesses, but MR. MARLOWE thought that the closing was frequently caused by property dealers.

SIR WILLIAM ended the discussion by saying that in his opinion the majority of Members of Parliament supported resale price maintenance.

Panel's Views on Common Market

MR. C. V. BRUMWELL asked the panel's views on the Common Market. Mr. Marlowe was against joining, because he felt it would lead to political as well as economic federation. He did not see that it would be possible to hold a general election to decide whether or not to join; a referendum might be better. SIR WILLIAM TEELING expressed concern about Article 57 of the Treaty of Rome, and quoted Lord Cohen's figures for European doctors applying to enter the medical profession in the U.S.A. Mr. James suggested that members should read the Lord Chancellor's reply as well as Lord Cohen's speech. MR. R. MUMFORD spoke from his experience of the state of pharmacy in Italy, but MR. JAMES suggested that, if status and remuneration were higher there, British pharmacists had nothing to fear.

MR. A. R. G. CHAMINGS thought that discussions on economics in the National Health Service had been unduly biased against the "drug bill," and had failed to be critical of the vastly increased expenditure on administration since 1948. Mr. Marlowe felt that there was some substance in that argument, but said it was difficult for a layman to know how to allocate the available money and resources between drugs, buildings, administration, salaries, etc. Was there enough competition between the pharmaceutical manufacturers? Mr. A. R. Whittingham said that there was confusion between the "expensive" and the "extravagant." If a drug saved a human life, then it was worth while.

The last questioner was Mr. P. E. STEDMAN, who asked: "Has the Minister of Health deliberations of Health deliberations and the Health deliberation of Health deliberations and the Health deliberation of Hea ister of Health decided that retail pharmacists are not necessary? Is it Government policy to consider them a written-off part of the country's economy, ultimately to go out of business? Our National Health fees and oncost are utterly inadequate and no notice is taken of appeals for payment for our professional services." MR. JAMES assured members that there was no intention to abolish retail pharmacy. If pharmacists were dissatisfied, they should badger their M.P.s SIR WIL-LIAM agreed, and was sure that the Minister did not wish to hurt the efficiency of the N.H.S. He asked why more pharmacists did not write to their M.P.s? MR. MARLOWE reminded the audience that it was difficult for the outsider to see how the professional status of the pharmacists could be reconciled with their trading activities, but he repeated that the Minister was not against pharmacists. When MR. J. E. HUGHES mentioned the N.P.U. campaign to provide Members of Parliament with information, Mr. James declared that M.P.s tended to ignore printed material they received in large quantities. Pharmacists should see their M.P.s individually or in meetings such as that one, or they should write a personal letter from their home address.

MR. E. A. JENSEN, proposing a vote of thanks to the Members of Parliament, thanked them for coming and "in anticipation of future services." The report of the booksellers' case had been mentioned; there were many dedicated men in pharmacy too. Why did the Government appear to take advantage of all that goodwill? The pharmacists did not want a "homœpathic financial policy." MR. REES MORGAN, seconding, reminded the M.P.s of the main points which the meeting had wanted to make clear, and concluded: "We are proud of our profession and of the National Hcalth Service."

LEGAL REPORTS

A Trade-secrets Contention

An application by Pilkington Bros., St. Helens, Lancs, for an order preventing one of their research chemists, Mr. James Peter Procter, 17 Farm Lane, Worsley, from joining a rival glass manufacturing company, pending determination of an action brought by Messrs. Pilking-ton against Mr. Procter, was refused in the High Court, London, on December 21, 1962. Mr. Justice Cross said that Mr. Procter had been employed by Messrs. Pilkington since 1951. Early in 1962 he had been offered the post of glass research manager with Turner Bros. Asbestos, Ltd., at a salary of £2,700—between £500 and £600 more than his salary with Messrs. Pilkington. The contention was that Mr. Procter was bound by a covenant in his contract of employment not to take up employment with any similar business in Great Britain for seven years after leaving their employ, nor to divulge any trade secrets or details of Pilkington's manufacturing processes. The judge said that the question whether Mr. Procter was still employed by Messrs. Pilkington, or whether, as he contended, his employment had been on a monthly basis and properly terminated, was something on which he could not at that stage form an opinion. Even if Mr. Procter were right he would be bound by the covenant, if it was enforceable. The question was whether the strength of Messrs, Pilkington's case, coupled with the balance of convenience, justified their being granted interlocutory re-Messrs. Pilkington said that a lief? number of research workers working in a single laboratory for the company and its subsidiaries naturally exchanged ideas among themselves and discussed their various difficulties. Each, therefore, acquired knowledge of the technical problems of the company and the satisfactory and unsatisfactory answers found for them Such specialist professional knowledge, they claimed, should be regarded as the company's and not the employees' property. The judge thought Messrs. Pilkington had miscon-The judge ceived the legal position. Much of what the company said belonged to it could not be dignified by the name of trade secret or professional information. A far narrower convenant would give the company all the protection to which it was entitled. Messrs, Pilkington were given leave to appeal. Mr. Procter undertook not to take up Messrs. Turners' offer pending the appeal, and Pilkington Bros., Ltd., gave a crossundertaking to continue to pay Mr. Procter's salary for the same period.

Not Disinfected as Described

Fines totalling £50 were at Tottenham magistrates' court on January 1, imposed on Three Hands Products, Ltd., South Grove, Tottenham, London, N.15. The Board of Trade alleged that the company had committed offences under the Merchandise Marks Act, 1887, as amended, in that the company had failed to comply with its own trade description that toilet rolls manufactured by the company were impregnated with disinfectant. One summons

related to plain, another to tissue, toi-let paper. For the Board of Trade, it was said that a housewife complained that a roll of the defendants' tissue toilet paper, which bore the slogan, "Made Safe With Three Hands Disinfectant," was not disinfected as stated on the roll. A Board of Trade inspector visited the company and asked Mr. J. H. Whittley (a director) what the words "Made safe" meant, Mr. Whittley said it meant that the toilet rolls had been impregnated with disinfectant. The inspector then visited the company's factory at Bridgend and found that the boxes in which the rolls were contained had been treated with a disinfectant but the rolls were not. The inspector said the ordinary customer would not have expected that to be the situation. Later, the company changed the slogan, "Made Safe With Three Hands Disinfectant" to "Always Use Three Hands Disinfectant." For the defendants, it was said that the company changed the slogan of its own accord. The toilet paper was first sprayed with disinfectant in 1947, when a slogan "Made Safe" was instituted. Afterwards the supplies of disinfectant had been reduced and by 1955 the rolls had ceased to be sprayed. The management of the company then changed. The new management was not aware that the paper had not been treated. For the company it was emphasised that the continued use of the slogan was "a sheer accidental error." The company had had no previous similar trouble and had "a perfectly clean record."

Wrongly Labelled

AT Newport, Mon, borough magi-strates' court, recently, Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd., Southwark Street, London, S.E.1, were fined £5 for falsely describing a drug sold by them, and fined £5 for selling it to the prejudice of the purchaser. They pleaded guilty. It was stated by the prosecution that the company supplied a Newport pharmacy with packed drugs and that a woman customer bought from the shop two 1-oz. drums labelled "tartaric acid." When she opened one of the drums she found it contained purple crystals, later identified as potassium permanganate. It was stated for the defendants that they were manufacturing chemists with a worldwide reputation. The error had been made by a supplying firm. The drum of potassium permanganate crystals was the only one in a large container of drums of tartaric acid. The mistake with the larger container was stated to have occurred eighteen months earlier, and it had become impossible to find out how it had occurred. Messrs. Wright, Layman had now arranged for the chemicals to be colour-coded making it well-nigh impossible for a similar mistake to occur.

Poisons Sold from Drug Stores

THE proprietors of two drug stores in Yarmouth and Gorleston were fined at Yarmouth on Novmber 23, 1962, after admitting to having sold travel sickness tablets containing a poison in contravention of the Pharmacy and Poisons

Act, 1933. The accused, Sarah Welsh, 12 Lowestoft Road, Gorleston, and Williams & Baxter, Ltd., admitted selling Marzine travel sickness tablets when not authorised sellers of poisons, and selling them in containers not labelled in the required manner. Each defendant was fined a total of £10—£5 for each offence—and ordered to pay £5 costs. For the defendants it was stated that, when the manager of the Gorleston drug store, Mrs. Andrews, found that they were on the Poisons List, she went to the shop and removed what she thought was the entire stock of Marzine. One bottle was left by accident, and it was that which, it was stated, had been sold.

Drug Thefts and Doping

APPEARING on remand at the Brighton quarter sessions on December 31, 1962, Richard McGee, tablet-maker, Wendover Road, Harlesden, Middle-sex, was sentenced to a total of two years' imprisonment after pleading guilty to five charges of stealing, as a servant, drugs from Winthrop Laboratories, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne, between April 1957 and August 1962. McGee was first charged at Brighton magistrates' court on November 12 (see C. & D., November 24, 1962, p. 561) in company with Edward Smith, Balaclava Road, Surbiton, Surrey, and Leonard Lipman Steward, The Drive Harrow with conspiring to The Drive, Harrow, with conspiring to dope racehorses. Smith had had an accident in prison whilst on remand and was in hospital. The hearing of the case against him was adjourned. In an alleged statement McGee said he supposed that altogether he had supplied Smith with 3-4 lb. of phenobarbitone, 8 oz. of amphetamine and 4 oz. of Trancopal. For the defendant it was said that McGee was "an outsider" in that he was not a member of the doping gang. He had no connections with racing and did not even know the names of the horses which were to be doped. Steward denied a number of charges against him and pleaded not guilty to conspiring with others to administer drugs to racehorses and the case against him was heard separately.

Conditionally Discharged

AGREEING that she would enter a hospital for treatment so soon as a vacancy was found for her, Eileen Roche, of no fixed address, was, at North London magistrates' court on December 12, 1962, conditionally discharged for twelve months. She had pleaded guilty at an earlier hearing (see C. & D., December 8, p. 617) to attempting to obtain Drinamyl tablets by falsely pretending they had been prescribed for her. Defendant had asked to have taken into consideration the breach of a probation order made at Clerkenwell magistrates' court in August, when she had pleaded guilty to similar offences. A probation officer, who said there was no immediate vacancy, thought it would be all right if the defendant returned to her mother's home and stayed there until she could be admitted into hospital.

COMPANY NEWS

UNIVERSAL METAL PRODUCTS, LTD. — Mr. T. H. Crane (general manager, plastics division), has been appointed to the board.

CIBA LABORATORIES, LTD. — Mr. P. B. Mair has been appointed deputy chairman of the company, and Mr. A. W. Morrison, managing director.

J. C. GAMBLES, LTD.—Mr. J. C. Gambles, who recently celebrated his eighty-first birthday, retired on December 31, 1962, from the chairmanship of the company, which he founded in 1908.

ALBRIGHT & WILSON, LTD. — On medical advice, Mr. B. Topley has relinquished his executive duties. He remains a director of the company and deputy chairman of the board.

SMITH KLINE & FRENCH LAB-ORATORIES, Philadelphia, U.S.A.—The company have registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission a 200,000 share secondary offering of common stock. The offering is to be made early in January through underwriters.

EDINBURGH PHARMACEUTI-CAL INDUSTRIES, LTD.—The offer made by Glaxo Group, Ltd., to acquire the Ordinary Stock of Edinburgh Pharmaceutical Industries, Ltd., has been accepted by all the holders, and is now unconditional, subject only to Stock Exchange quotations.

LAPORTE INDUSTRIES, LTD. — The company state that, as completed acceptances in respect of not less than 90 per cent. of the issued shares of Viaduct Alum Co., Ltd., have not been received, Laporte's offer for the issued share capital of Viaduct (C. & D., December 24, 1962, p. 562), has lapsed

DUFAY, LTD.—Controlling interest has been bought by Mr. J. Gommes (managing director of Metropole Industries, Ltd.). The Polyfoto subsidiary is to be sold. Plans for reconstruction of company envisage Preference shareholders waiving dividend arrears. Preference capital would be reduced by half and remainder reconstructed as Ordinary shares. Mr. Gommes proposed to reduce by nine-tenths his stake of existing Ordinary shares in the company.

MILES LABORATORIES, LTD. — Mr. W. Morgan Thompson, M.P.S. (chairman), has been additionally appointed vice-president, Miles International-Europe. Mr. A. H. McIlwraith, C.A., becomes financial director, Miles International-Europe, and joint managing director, Miles Laboratories, Ltd., responsible for finance, legal and administration. Mr. T. C. Black, M.P.S., becomes commercial director, Miles International-Europe, and joint managing director, Miles Laboratories, Ltd., responsible for all commercial activities. Mr. J. A. Bunce is appointed managing director, Australia and New Zealand.

BUSINESS CHANGES

MR. MICHAEL HORSLEY, F.P.S., is opening a pharmacy at 103 Green Lane, Acomb, York, on January 7.

MR. J. MILNE, M.P.S., F.B.O.A., has opened a pharmacy at The Steps, Waverley Station, Edinburgh, under the name Waverley Steps Pharmacy.

VITAPOINTE (U.K.), LTD., is the new trading title adopted by Vitapro (U.K.), Ltd., 259 Marylebone Road, London, N.W.1.

THE telephone number of Compressed Paper Packing, Ltd., Horton Road, West Drayton, Middlesex, has been changed to West Drayton (WE3) 5111

BAYER PRODUCTS CO, is the new trading title adopted by Bayer Products, division of Winthrop Group, Ltd., Surbiton-on-Thames, Surrey, from January 1.

JOHN WYETH & BROTHER, LTD., are moving their administrative and executive offices to new premises at Taplow, Maidenhead, Berks (telephone: Burnham 2300), on January 14.

JOHNSONS OF HENDON, LTD.'s black-and-white processing company, Fotoco, is being merged with Johnson Processing Laboratories, Ltd., with a change of title to Johnson Colour Laboratories, Ltd. The dual processing service will operate from 970 North Circular Road, London, N.W.2 (telephone: Gladstone 5476).

THE industrial products of the Brown & Polson group are now sold under the name of Corn Products (Sales), Ltd., thus bringing back a name that was used until 1950. Corn Products (Sales), Ltd., will supply the range of speciality and unmodified starches, dextrines, the liquid glucoses, solid glucoses, dextrose, etc.

ADAMS BRANDS SALES, LTD., English subsidiary of the American Chicle Co., is now under the control of William R. Warner & Co., Ltd. Marketing of Messrs, Adams' products, including Dentyne, Chiclets and Rolaids, is being directed from Eastleigh following the integration of the company's sales staff.

Appointments

PROFESSIONAL DATA, LTD., 4 Blenheim Street, London, W.1, have appointed Mr. R. Kirsch, M.P.S., to their staff.

NEWTON, CHAMBERS & CO, LTD., Thorncliffe, Sheffield, have appointed Mr. Richard Brown the marketing manager of their chemicals division from the beginning of 1963.

ERNEST JACKSON & CO., LTD., have appointed Mr. C. Shepherd, 32 Bleasdale Avenue, Poulton-le-Fylde, Lancs, their representative in Lancashire and North Wales.

SHELL CHEMICAL CO., LTD., have appointed Mr. Norman Campion their regional manager, industrial chemicals division, northern sales region, in Manchester, from January 1. The present regional manager (Mr. R. A. Taylor) is taking up a more senior appointment at head office.

OPTREX, LTD., Wadsworth Road, Perivale, Greenford, Middlesex, have appointed Mr. S. Copson their sales manager. Mr. H. M. Barton, who previously held the position and was recently appointed a director of Keldon, Ltd., will henceforth be concerned with

development and statistical research.

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO.. Euston Road, London, N.W.1, announce that, from January 1, the company's marketing and publicity departments, under their present managers, are being formed into a planning and services division. General manager of the new division will be Mr. W. L. Jeffrey, M.P.S., at present general sales manager of the company's overseas division. Mr. Jeffrey is succeeded by Mr. D. G. Heath, F.P.S., at present manager of the veterinary division's overseas sales department,

F. W. BERK & CO., LTD., have now established a central purchasing office at Berk House, 8 Baker Street, London, W.1. Mr. A. F. Carter, who has been acting in a consultant capacity, becomes the chief buyer and Mr. R. A. Duckworth (works engineer, Abbey Mills chemical works) has been appointed deputy chief buyer and technical buyer. From January 1, the Manchester office of the company at 81 Fountain Street, has extended its area of responsibility to include all customers in Derbyshire, Lincolnshire and Nottingham. Mr. N. T. Beale will cover the three additional areas as general chemical representative,

PERSONALITIES

MR. WILFRID H. WATKINS, M.P.S., of Sevenoaks Road, Borough Green, Kent, has been appointed a magistrate to serve in the Malling Division. Mr. Watkins, who formerly resided in London and is a Freeman of the City of London, has lived in Borough Green and operated the Sidney Smith Pharmacy there for fifteen years.

ULSTER CHEMISTS' PRESIDENT: Mr. N. A. J. Anderson, M.P.S.N.I., president, 1962-63 of the Ulster Chemists' Association, A note on Mr. Anderson's career was published in the C. & D., December 1, 1962, p. 638.



MR, L. HAYWARD, M.P.S., Muswell Hill, has been appointed a member of the North London Group Hospital Management Committee formed by the amalgamation of the former Northern and Archway Groups. Mr. Hayward is a past chairman of the North London Pharmaceutical Association and of the Middlesex Pharmaceutical Committee.

DR. FRANCES KELSEY, the United States Government physician who has been credited with keeping thalidomide off the American market, has been named head of a new Government office that will decide on requests to test new drugs on human beings. Dr. Kelsey has been appointed director of the investigational drug branch in a reorganisation of the Government's Food and Drug Administration.

NEW YEAR HONOURS

THE following awards are included in the New Year Honours List published

on January 1.

Baronet.—Sir Arthur E. Porritt (president, Royal College of Surgeons). Mr. R. H. M. Thompson, M.P. (Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Works, 1960-62; Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Health, 1957-59).

Knight Bachelor.—Professor H. G. Sanders (chief scientific adviser, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food).

Commander of the Order of the British Empire (C.B.E.).—Dr. E. E. Cheesman (deputy chief scientific officer, Agricultural Research Council). Professor W. S. Feldberg (head of division of physiology and pharmacology, National Institute for Medical Research). Professor McWhirter (University of Edinburgh). Professor H. B. Nisbet (principal, Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh). Mr. A. T. Rogers, for services to National Health Service in South-Eastern Counties.

Offieer of the Order of the British Empire (O.B.E.).—Mr. G. Hamilton (senior legal assistant, Ministry of Health and Local Government, Northern Ireland). Mr. J. G. Milton (director, Permutit Co., Ltd., Chiswick).

Member of the Order of the British

Member of the Order of the British Empire (M.B.E.).—Miss F. E. Brockington (executive officer, Ministry of Health). Mr. T. W. Buchanan, M.P.S. (lately chairman, Scottish Standing Committee, Pharmaceutical General Council (Scotland)). Mr. A. Pirnie, F.P.S. (chief instructor, Army School of Dispensing).

DEATHS

AITCHISON. — Suddenly, on December 19, 1962, Mr. Robert Aitchison, M.P.S., 35 Liberton Drive, Edinburgh, Midlothian. Mr. Aitchison qualified 1910.

BALL.—On December 31, 1962, Mr. George Stimpson Ball, 7 Red Lion Square, Heanor, Derbyshire, Mr. Ball, who qualified in 1922, was a past-president of Heanor Rotary Club.

CUMBERBIRCH.—On December 7, Miss Nellie Cumberbirch, M.P.S., Leigh End, Oak Road, Mottram St. Andrews, nr. Macclesfield, Cheshire. Miss Cumberbirch qualified in 1929.

FREDERICKS.—On December 17, Mrs. Agnes McCulloch Dixon Fredericks, M.P.S., 50 Springvale Terrace, Glasgow, N. Mrs. Fredericks qualified in 1937.

KING.—On November 27, 1962, Mr. John King, M.P.S., 21 High Street, Grantown-on-Spey, Morays, Mr. King qualified in 1927.

LUNT.—Suddenly, on December 22, 1962, Mr. Godfrey Fairbairne Lunt, M.P.S., 4 Rydal Bank, Liscard, Wallasey, Ches. Mr. Lunt qualified in 1902.

O'SULLIVAN.—At 5 Chestnut Road, Mount Merrion, Dublin, Eire, on Dccember 25, Mrs. Madeleine O'Sullivan, wife of Mr. Eugene O'Sullivan, M.P.S.I., Dame Street, Dublin.

RICKEARD. — On December 21, 1962, Mr. Reginald Rickeard, F.P.S., 178 Turkey Road, Bexhill-on-Sea, Sussex. Mr. Rickeard qualified in 1908.

MORGAN. — In hospital, suddenly, on December 26, 1962, Mr. Tom Victor Morgan, M.P.S., 12 Princes Avenue, Cardiff. Mr. Morgan, who qualified in 1928, was superintendent pharmacist of R. W. Duck & Son, Ltd., 12 St. John's Square, Cardiff.

WHEELER.—At his home, 3 Torrington Court, Sydenham, London, S.E.26, on December 31, 1962, Mr. Thomas Arthur Wheeler, aged seventynine. Mr. Wheeler was a well-known personality in the Mincing Lane area, having been associated with the crude drugs and essential oils markets for over half a century. He had been managing director of Wheeler & Huisking, Ltd., 26 Great Tower Street, London, for many years when the company was acquired by Baxter Laboratories, Ltd., in 1960. When that company removed to High Wycombe in 1961 he retired from active participation, though he remained on the board.

Mr. J. F. Potton writes: Arthur Wheeler was well known in Mincing

Lane circles and had travelled widely in America and Canada. After a few years of preliminary commercial experience elsewhere he joined his father, the late Henry Wheeler, in 1901 and was admitted a partner in 1910. He commanded a



battery i n France, having been mobilised with his regiment the Honourable Artillery Company at the outbreak of the 1914-18 war. In 1924 the firm of Henry Wheeler & Son was amalgamated with Chas. L. Huisking, Ltd., the London house of Chas. L. Huisking & Co., Inc., New York, trading from then on as Wheeler & Huisking, Ltd., in crude botanical drugs, spices, essential oils, etc. In 1960 Wheeler & Huisking became a division of Baxter Laboratories, Ltd. The 1939-45 war saw Arthur Wheeler chairman of the Essential Oils Advisory Committee, and of the Drug Merchants' Importers' Association. His His devotion to business and keen sense of justice were outstanding. He was a wise counsellor and always helpful to those who sought his advice, to whom he freely gave the benefit of his wide experience.

A friend writes:—In the essential oil trade Mr. Wheeler will be best remembered as the chairman of the advisory committee that, under the Minister of Food, administered the scheme control-ling the importation and distribution of essential oils during the 1939-45 war. With all its frustrations the scheme did preserve the normal channels of supply. That fact was largely due to Mr. Wheeler, to whom all importers and users were indebted. He was greatly respected by all who sat on the committee with him, not only for his integrity and the impartial way in which he applied the scheme, but also for his wide knowledge and experience that he willingly shared. His reputation was

high, not only among his business colleagues, but also among Government officials who, over the period during which the scheme operated, came to rely upon and accept his judgment.

The MARKETS EDITOR writes: The first impression I gained of Mr. Wheeler when I was introduced to him by my predecessor about twelve years ago was that of an austere man, a man whom it would be difficult to meet on friendly, as opposed to business, terms. I soon found how wrong that first impression was when I began my weekly calls at his office to glean market information. Of all men, he turned out to be one of the most human, his conversation scintillating. Above all, his guidance and information could always be relied upon to be free from any slant of self-interest. It is sad to think that he has had such a short spell of retirement.

INQUESTS

From an Unknown Origin. — At a Bradford inquest on December 14, 1962, on Robert Hepper, Ferrand Avenue, Bierley, Bradford, who died on November 26, 1962, the coroner, recording an open verdict, said the man did not die as a result of taking a proprietary influenza powder. When the inquest was originally opened three weeks ago witnesses gave evidence that Mr. Hepper had taken the powder, and the coroner decided to adjourn the inquest at that stage so that the powder could be analysed. From the tests carried out, no evidence was forthcoming to indicate that anything was wrong with the powder or that it could have caused the man's death. The coroner said Mr. Hepper died as a result of salicylate poisoning from "an unknown origin."

Ether Addicts.—"It is a matter for the utmost regret that these young people were able to acquire virtually unlimited quantities of ether for inhala-tion purposes," said the coroner at a recent Staffordshire inquest when recording a verdict of accidental death. At a previous hearing it had been stated that Mrs. Sheila Mountford, Barks Drive, Stoke-on-Trent, was found dead in bed, her husband unconscious by her side. Two bottles of ether were on the bed. A pathologist told the coroner that Mrs. Mountford had died from the effects of inhaling ether. Mr. Mount-ford said that he and his wife had acquired the habit of inhaling ether and were buying 12 pints of methylated ether each week. "I told the chemist the ether was for a workshop generator," he said.

NEW COMPANIES

FRANBILLS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100, To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in chemicals, gases, drugs, ctc. Directors: Edward J. Bartlett and Frank E. C. Lambillion. R.O.: 141 New Bond Street, London, W.1.

LITHIUM SALTS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of merchants and distributors of lithium salts, etc. Directors: Edward D. R. Eager and John P. Burnett, R.O.: 11 Westwood Road, Southampton.

SHANNONS CHEMISTS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of chemists, etc. Directors: John C. H. Spensley, M.P.S., and Winifred Spensley, R.O.: 55 Twydall Green, Gillingham, Kent.

NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

Sustained-action Variant. — Roche Products, Ltd., 15 Manchester Square, London, W.1, announce the introduction of a sustained-action form of their vasodilator Ronicol under the trade mark Ronicol Timespan. The tablets, which are of 150-mgm. strength, are sent out in packs of twenty-five and 100.

Hundred-sachet Pack. — William R. Warner & Co., Ltd., Eastleigh, Hants, have made available to chemists a tax-free dispensing pack of Gelusil lac. Each box contains 100 sachets. The pack is being publicised to doctors, and the manufacturers believe that its extra convenience may, in time, lead to its taking the place of the existing 200-gm. tax-free dispensing tin, which, however, is not at present being withdrawn.

A New Strength.—Geigy Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Roundthorn Estate, Wythenshawe, Manchester, 23, announce the introduction of a 50-mgm. strength Hygroton tablet. Hygroton (chlorthalidone), long-acting oral diuretic is claimed to provide smooth and effective control of blood pressure in mild and moderately severe hypertension. The effect is often obtained when Hygroton is used as the sole means of therapy, but in more severe cases Hygroton may be combined with other antihypertensive agents with a reduction in the dose of the latter. The new tablet is pale yellow in colour (the scored Hygroton 100-mgm. tablet is white). Hygroton is included in Part 1 Schedule 4B of the Poisons Rules. The packs are containers of twenty and 100.

Home and Sickroom "Intercom."—
The Interpet transistor interphone, a two-way "intercom" system for the modern home (particularly appropriate for nursery or sickroom use) consists of a 9-volt-battery master and a substation unit. In use, the master station can listen permanently to the substation without the substation being able to hear or be disturbed by noise at the master end. Either station can call up the other by a "bleep" signal and then freely interchange messages. Each unit is attractively styled in break-resistant plastic case, with built-in loudspeaker/microphone. The signal clarity is such that a baby minder, for example, can hear a child's breathing with the unit 4-ft. away.

Fully guaranteed for six months, Interpet is supplied in display complete with showcard, 65 ft. of connecting wire, battery (standard Ever Ready model PP3), fixing screws for wall mounting, staples and insulating tape. Sole distributors to chemists are S. Maw Son & Sons, Ltd., Aldersgate House, Barnet, Hertfordshire.

An Improved Pack. — Bottles of Seven Seas cod-liver oil are now fitted

with a non-drip pourer and screw cap. The new device enables pouring to be done cleanly, eliminating the old problem of oil spreading down the neck of the bottle and over



the label and eliminating the danger of soiling of clothing and fingers. Another change is that the vitamin E content, like that of vitamins A and D, is now being featured on the label. Attention is being drawn to the fact that cod-liver oil is the richest source of polyunsaturates. To simplify the retailer's stocking problem Seven Seas is being marketed in two sizes (6-oz. and 16-oz.) and as capsules in packs of twenty-five, fifty, 100 and 500.

Improved Packs.—Without change of price Sidney Margolis, Ltd., Margo House, Hemp Row, London, S.E.17, have introduced improved packs of their large tin of baby powder and rollon deodorant "dispenser." The baby powder now carries a reproduction of a baby on three sides, with directions for use on a panel on the fourth. Another feature of the new tin is a hygienic snap closure. The illustrated display carton holds twelve (six blue, six pink). In the design of the deodorant "dispenser," script and sans lettering are surmounted by a crown in black, with black screw cap, contrasting with the pink ground.

All-purpose Sponge.—Wettex Sales (U.K.), Ltd., New Mills, Friday Street, Henley-on-Thames, Oxon, have produced what they believe to be "the perfect cleaning sponge," excelling all its predecessors in quality, performance and durability. Called the Tubby, it comes in a range of four sizes suitable for most uses a sponge can be put to (bathroom luxury; domestic cleaning; industrial purposes, etc.). The small sizes are offered in a choice of pastel colours, the larger sizes in plain yellow only. Tubby sponges, made of cellulose toughened with fibre, are claimed unaffected by oil, grease or petrol, and not to fray

however hard the usage they undergo. Cleaned by rinsing in clear water, they may, if necessary, be boiled in soda to restore their original freshness. Left to dry naturally the sponges harden, but they are understood to soften again immediately when placed in water.

"New Look" Containers. — Chesebrough-Ponds, Ltd., Victoria Road, London, N.W.10, have made certain



changes in the pack of their moisturising foundation cream. The opal jars now come in two sizes, each with white cap, and with black-and-gold-printed white label. The tube, also printed black and gold on white, is now in metal instead of polythene.



PUSH-BUTTON TALC: Claimed far finer than ordinary tale, Goya's new spray tale (see C. & D., December 15, 1962, p. 639) is offered by Goya, Ltd., 161 New Bond Street, London, W.I, in Entice, Love Affair, Passport, Black Rose, No. 5 and Gardenia fragrances.

EXPANSION PLANS

F. W. BERK & CO., LTD., are entering the field of cyclohexane chemistry with a new plant based on oxidation processes. The plant will initially import its cyclohexane as a raw material and will make a wide range of derivatives from the primary oxidation product. It is expected to come on stream during late 1964 and to have a capacity of up to 20,000 tons a year. Suitable sites are under consideration.



TRADE NOTES

A 24-tablet Size.—International Laboratories, Ltd., 205 Hook Road, Chessington, Surrey, have made available a 24-tablet pack of Crampex.

Empty Gelatin Capsules. — Parke, Davis & Co., Staines Road, Hounslow, Middlesex, announce the following revised prices for boxes of 1,000 empty gelatin capsules, sizes 000 and 00: No. 000, 120s.; No. 00, 101s.

Now Tax-free.—ELI LILLY & Co., LTD., Basingstoke, Hants, advise that since December 21, 1962, tablets Dimelor, 500-mgm., have been exempt from purchase tax.—GLAXO LABORATORIES, LTD., Greenford, Middlesex, announce that purchase tax on Tricloryl tablets and syrup was lifted on December 21, 1962.

Discontinued.—Duncan, Flockhart & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh, state that Romorphal brand Romotal with morphine is no longer available, but that Romotal brand Tacrine continues to be offered for, among other uses, simultaneous administration with morphine. Most doctors are thought to prefer the flexibility of dosage offered by the latter.

Sunglass Display Stand.—Whitecross Optical Co., (proprietors, Fredk. Lehmann Co., Ltd.), Frederick Works, Rochester Place, London, N.W.I., are supplying free with an assortment of 12 doz. men's and ladies' fashion sunglasses a revolving display stand, the Bonanza. A smaller revolving display stand (the Sun-beam) is supplied free with an assortment of 6 doz. of the company's higher-priced range.

Standard Clinical Thermometers.—G. H. Zeal, Ltd., Lombard Road, Morden Road, London, S.W.19. put on record that, since having been granted a licence at the beginning of 1962 to use the British Standard "kite" mark, they have supplied to customers at home and abroad over 600,000 clinical thermometers made in accordance with the 1961 edition of British Standard 691, and engraved with the "kite" mark.

Discontinued.—Gordon Miller, Ltd., 2 Kings Parade, Lower Coombe Street, Croydon, Surrey, announce that the manufacture of the M15 and M22 domestic infra-red portable lamps (type R) has ceased. The retail selling price of both models is decontrolled as from January 1, and after existing stocks

BRIEFING ON NEW RANGE: Representatives of Fassett & Johnson, Ltd., 86 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.1, at a sales eonferenee in London recently at which a new Nestle "golden" range (" Golden " foaming lightener blonde Spraze, first setting spray made speeially for blondes) was launehed. At the top table were Messrs, Max Joseph (field sales manager) and E. Leigh Davis (sales director), both recently appointed to those positions. The sales force now consists

controlled as from for 1 gross or more. On all orders placed before March 31.

of thirteen men. Slogan of the eonference, and of a campaign to be waged in the first three months of 1963, was "Blonds are big business."

have been exhausted the models are being deleted from the range. Spares and service will continue to be available.

Awarded Approval Seal.—The "seal of approval" of the American Better Fabrics Testing Bureau has been granted to Dylon "Wash 'n' Dye" and Dylon "Wash-creme," both manufactured in Britain by Mayborn Products, Ltd., 139 Sydenham Road, London, S.E.26, and exported through Dylon International, Ltd. It is claimed the first certification given by the bureau to a British made and distributed product.

Awards for Stockists.-J. & J. Colman, Ltd., Carrow Works, Norwich, Norfolk, are promoting Robinson's lemon barley until March with a "Robinson's Cruise-O" holiday competition. A feature of the competition is that awards go to retailers as well as consumers. A fifteen-day Mediterranean cruise for the whole family (or £1,000 in cash) goes to the winner and to the retailer from whom the winner bought Robinson's lemon barley. There are twenty runners-up awards of £100 to consumers and twenty of £10 to their retailers. Competitors are required to match pictures and advertising slogans for Robinson's lemon barley as a hot drink in the winter, each entry being accompanied by one Robinson's lemon barley bottle-top. The competition remains open until March 4. Advertisements giving details and including cutout entry forms are appearing in Radio Times, Daily Mirror and Tit Bits from January 24. Entry forms and display material featuring the competition are being distributed to retailers.

Analgesic Liniment. — Smith & Nephew Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Bessemer Road, Welwyn Garden City, Herts, have introduced to the home market an analgesic liniment, Senpolin. The pack is a bottle of $2\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz.

Bonus Offers

BIOMETICA, LTD., Barnet By-Pass, Boreham Wood, Herts. Buto. Extra 5 per cent, discount on orders received between January 10 and February 15.

Burroughs Wellcome & Co., 183 Euston Road, London, N.W.1. Marzine. Thirteen invoiced as twelve on order for 3 doz.; fourteen as twelve on order for 6 doz.; fourteen invoiced as twelve plus deferred payment terms on order for 1 gross or more. On all orders placed before March 31.

MAKERS' ACTIVITIES

Long-Service Recognised. — At a board meeting of R. Sumner & Co., Ltd., Hanover Street, Liverpool, on December 10, 1962, a gift of premium bonds was made to Mr. J. F. O'Hara (works manager and a director) and Mr. A. E. Morris (senior representative), to mark their completion of fifty years' service with the company.

Packaging Award. — Leo (Ireland), Ltd., Dublin, Eire, have been awarded the Eurostar award in the European Packaging Federation's international competition—the first Irish prize in the competition. The managing director (Mr. B. Schou-Lund) accepted the award from Mr. W. H. Walsh (general manager, Coras Trachtala and chairman, Irish Packaging Institute) on December 17, 1962.

Eighty Years Old. — To mark the company's eightieth birthday, H. Bronnley & Co., Ltd., invited their sales representatives and wives recently to dinner in a London restaurant, Mrs. Heilbron, the wife of the founder of the company and mother of Mrs. Rossiter (one of the managing directors) also joined the party. All the guests received a silver pen inscribed "Bronnley 1882-1962."

Competition Open to Stockists.—Retailers who exhibit Pet biscuits prominently on counter or in window during February may enter for a prize competition organised by the Molassine Co., Ltd., London, S.E.10. The requirements are to select which in a list of sales points are most important from an advertising point of view and number them in order of importance: and to write an advertising slogan, First prize is £250, second £150, third £100. with twenty-five £25 prizes and 100 Premium bonds, Closing date is January 21.

Hair Lectures Success. — Hair-care lectures sponsored by County Laboratories, Ltd., Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, are now fully booked until 1964. The lectures are given to chemists' assistants throughout the country by Mr. James Saville-Herstell (formerly of Antoine, Dover Street, London, W.1). A preliminary practical and scientific introductory talk on hair and scalp is followed by a demonstration of hair styling, the aim being to assist chemists' assistants to answer problems raised by customers. Attendances have averaged 150 at each lecture

"Miss Pears" Contest, 1963.—Organised by Gibbs-Pepsodent, Ltd., Hesketh House, Portman Square, London, W.1, the Miss Pears "Preparing to be a Beautiful Lady" contest, 1963, opens in January, with a closing date for entries on April 30. The competition is now six years old. In the 1962 contest there were 77,000 entries, and 84,000 entries are expected in 1963. Promotional material is available in the form of a showcard with space for entry forms and an eye-catching banner. The six finalists from the main areas will be brought to Woburn Abbey on May 28 for the crowning of the lucky winner as "Miss Pears 1963" by the Duke and Duchess of Bedford.



For Retailer, Wholesaler and Manufacturer

ESTABLISHED 1859

Published weekly at 28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 6565

FELEGRAMS: "CHEMICUS ESTRAND, LONDON"

Dispensing Assistants

THE Minister of Health has issued a memorandum to hospitals giving advice on the training of dispensing assistants (previously known as assistants-in-dispensing). The memorandum, H.M. (62)77, has been based on the recommendations "put forward by a conference of representatives of the bodies concerned" and endorsed by the Standing Pharmaceutical Advisory Committee.

The memorandum states: "The scope of the duties of dispensing assistants and the responsibilities they exercise will inevitably vary between departments, but all dispensing assistants should work under the supervision of a pharmacist, though the amount of supervision given in any particular case will depend on local circumstances." The Minister is satisfied that possession of the certificate of the Society of Apothecaries is evidence that a dispensing assistant has had suitable training and experience, and he considers that all future entrants should, so far as possible, be given the training and experience to enable them to obtain admission to the examination for that certificate.

The syllabus of the examination does not require as obligatory any specific pre-entry educational standard, but each student must submit a certificate confirming a good standard of general education. "Application for registration as a student should be made to the Society of Apothecaries through the hospital pharmacist with whom the student is to take the two years' period of practical training prescribed by the syllabus; before forwarding the application the pharmacist should, of course, satisfy himself that the candidate is suitable." The Minister asks that Regional Hospital Boards, with the advice of their Standing Pharmaceutical Committees, should work out their own training schemes. The suggestion is made that training courses might be arranged at either major hospitals or technical colleges, with pharmacists providing lectures in pharmacy and materia medica. Courses at technical colleges, the memorandum points out, would also be open to assistants from retail pharmacies and elsewhere.

Hospital authorities "should determine the number of dispensing assistants who can be trained in their pharmaceutical departments after considering the advice of their pharmacists, their assessment of the facilities available, and the effect of the training schemes."

The number of dispensing assistants that can be trained is, in our view, dependent on a variety of factors, including number of trainees desirous of registra-

tion and the number of assistant a pharmacist may reasonably be expected to supervise adequately. So far, the Minister of Health has not shown, by way of financial rewards, much encouragement to trainees, or of their holding certificates of proficiency, and the problem of adequate training should also receive more attention than it has been given. For, just as it is right that there should be a limitation on the number of pharmacies that are to be regarded as adequately supervised by one superintendent pharmacist, so there must be some practical limitation on the number of assistants allowed to be trained at a time by one pharmacist. Those two difficult problems are among others that should be considered and solved when the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society discusses the report of its Committee on the General Practice of Pharmacy.

Overseas Trade in November 1962

EXPORTS of drugs, medicines and medicinal preparations during November 1962 totalled £3·89 millions or £ $\frac{3}{4}$ million less than the value shipped in the previous month. The total for the year to date was, at £46·18 millions, £1·5 million ahead of the previous eleven months and should enable the total for 1962 to pass the £50-million mark for the first time.

	EX	PORTS			- 1	VALUE
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Vitamins						279,807
Penicillin						128,855
	injections					68,397
	tablets, o					61,614
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Antipaluo		• • • •	• • • •			115,162
Barbitura			• • •		• • • •	32,184
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	mides, pro		• · · ·			60,237
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Unclassified

The tables (on previous page) give the November export and import values for most of the pharmaceutical items that are disclosed by the Board of Trade. During recent months—and November was no exception—penicillin exports have been similar in value to those for the corresponding months in 1962. The other antibiotics have been falling, possibly due to lower prices.

Australia's purchases of prepared drugs and medicines in November, valued at £271,059, though £50,000 less than in November 1961, made her Britain's largest customer. Nigeria, with £267,624, was a close second, followed by the Irish Republic with £220,842. Exports to the United States of America fell to £163,537 from £467,000 in the previous month; in November 1961, the value was £235,000. Sales to the European Economic against totalled £363,000 Community in November 1961. But for the fact that there was an exceptionally heavy shipment to France in the previous November an increase would have been registered since all the other partners showed an increase. Three E.F.T.A. members together with Finland purchased prepared medicines to the value of £330,000 against £304,000 in the previous November.

While the exports were down in November, imports of prepared medicines at £524,000 were at their highest since the previous January.

Not So Rosy for the Retailer

ONCE again, it would seem, therapeutic measures to correct the country's malady of unemployment and general economic weakness are being applied at the expense of those engaged in retail distribution.

The Chancellor's decision to abolish the 45 per cent. rate of purchase tax is reported to have been applauded by the manufacturers and by the public, but, significantly, no mention has been made of the retailer, who can only shrug his shoulders and set about trying to cope with yet another loss on capital investment, coupled, for the cosmetic retailer, with a considerable burden of repricing and a period of not being at all sure what prices to charge. It is, perhaps, some slight consolation that the reduction of tax rate was not applied before or during the Christmas rush, when stocks might have been higher. The effect on volume of sales during the usually lean months of the first quarter of the year is hardly likely to compensate adequately for the disruption.

Pharmacists are, of course, much concerned with the tax charges, since perfumery and cosmetics are among the classes of goods affected. Much of the trading in radios and radiograms is, we understand, done on a sale-or-return basis and radio dealers are therefore unlikely to be so heavily involved in purchase-tax losses, although their potential stake per item of stock may be higher. In the chemist's cosmetic department the new rate of tax has one long-term advantage, namely that it is easier to calculate, making the problem of relearning and readjusting prices less arduous than it might have been in the event of a change of rate for all classes of goods.

Manufacturers of perfumery and cosmetics are reminded of the importance of early notification to the C. & D. for inclusion in the price list issued to subscribers. The request is also made that, so far as practicable, manufacturers should make use of the special forms provided for the purpose.

WORKING IN GERMANY

ANNE SAVAGE, M.P.S.

The author is a member of the International Pharmaceutical Students Federation's executive and its chairman of student exchange. Her experiences working in a Turkish hospital pharmacy were described in the Chemist and Druggist, December 30, 1961, p.702. Here she recounts her impressions in a German pharmacy bordering on Switzerland and Austria. Her appointment was obtained through the auspices of the I.P.S.F.

INDAU is one of the islands in Lake Constance. Its old narrow streets are rich in historic buildings, many of them well preserved, and the town shows an excellent blending of the very old and the very modern, not least in the pharmacy at which I was working.

The Hirsch Apotheke is one of three pharmacies on the island, but it is not known whether it or the Engel Apotheke, on the other side of the main street, is the original pharmacy first mentioned in the official records at the beginning of the seventeenth century. As may be seen from the illustration, the pharmacy has a modern interior set into a building dating from the early seventeenth century. The old house fortunately escaped the many fires that ravaged the old town from time to time, so the staircase, wooden pillars, doors and ceilings remain a joy to behold. The cellar in which the galenicals are prepared and stored has a magnificent—almost fan—vaulting.

I arrived with the idea that work in a pharmacy in Germany would not be so different from that in England. I knew that the surroundings would probably be something more congenial than in many pharmacies in Great Britain, as the layout of the pharmacy is controlled by law (the dispensing bench carefully hidden from the public eye, the necessary storage room, the galenical room and the laboratory with water and gas on tap). But that was really where the differences began, and each day showed me further examples.

The staff of the pharmacy consisted of two pharmacists, two pre-study apprentices—one in the first year of the two-year apprenticeship and one in the second; two assistants who usually did not serve in the shop, but were fully occupied unpacking and pricing goods, collecting the post, etc., and one secretary for the office.

For the first week I worked in the laboratory. The work done there unfortunately cannot be compared with any done in a pharmacy in England. In the absence of any warranty defence, all chemicals coming from the wholesaler must be checked according to the monograph in the D.A.B. 6. (Deutsches Arznebuch 6, the official German Pharmacopœia.) A new volume is currently in preparation, as the D.A.B. 6 came out before the 1939-45 war. I found the work particularly interesting because, for the first time ever, I was using the chemistry that I had spent so much time trying to lcarn at college. The most interesting of the assays was that of vitamin C and then of the vitamin in a syrup, which was first diluted with water and then titrated by the same method as in the B.P. Also of interest were the determinations of glycerin (back-titration of KOH with H₂SO₄) and turpentine oil (the post-war turpentine no longer conforms to the pre-war standard).

The second week I spent in the galenical cellar and in the herb room. Perhaps some British pharmacies have the former, but none could have such a wonderful room as the Kräuterkammer, lined from ceiling to floor with drawers or drums containing every imaginable herb or part of herb. Here, the sunshine (occasionally) streams through the irregular old panes of glass, and here I prepared several different teas, all with a minimum of nine ingredients. For example, there was a special cough tea containing flores cyani, stoechados, malvæ silvestris, herba meliloti, thymi, plantaginis lanceolatæ, pulmonariæ, folia menthæ piperitæ, farfaræ, radix althææ, liquiritiæ, fructus fæniculi and oleum foeniculi. The last two ingredients had to be pounded together in an old brass mortar.

The sales of teas in that part of Germany are tremendous (in the north, they are not so popular), and the people would not believe me when I told them that pharmacies in Britain had no cupboard full of teas, no prescriptions for them, and no sale of the popular soluble teas, prepared as soluble extracts from the drugs. The efficacy of the teas cannot be doubted, but perhaps the many ingredients could be reduced to an effective few.

In the cellar I prepared several of the Stada preparations (standard preparations made in pharmacies throughout West Germany to standard formulas, packed in specified bottles or tubes, the labels and wrappers being printed by the Stada Organisation).

The galenical preparations were similar to those prepared in British hospitals, and in the larger retail pharmacies. The D.A.B. formulas were similar to those of the B.P., for example:—

Zinc ointment, D.A.B.
Zinc oxide 1 part
Benzoated lard 9 parts
Zinc oxide 150 gm.
Simple ointment 850 gm.

Although once a commonplace task, perhaps the most interesting preparation I made was a tincture using a tincture press. The tincture was something I had never made before and I do not suppose will ever make again in a retail pharmacy. I was very relieved when the rich deep gold liquid finally emerged.

For the remainder of my stay I helped at the dispensing bench and served in the shop. The majority of prescriptions were for tablets, drops, teas, suppositories and ointments and were usually supplied in their original packings, without the name of the patient or number; it is rare for S.C. (sine confectione) to appear on a prescription. Any S.C. prescriptions, as well as extemporaneous preparations, had to be entered in the prescription book. Occasionally there came a prescription for mist. solvens. (ammonii chlorati, succi liquiritiæ depurati, and aqua destillatæ) Mds. Zweistündlich einen esslöffel (two hourly one dessertspoonful).

Introduction to Homæopathy

One grew accustomed to weighing all the liquids, including water. I was also introduced to homœopathic dispensing and was glad that fewer homœopathic prescriptions are to be encountered in Britain. The large number of prescriptions for drops, to be taken internally, shows the relationship to homœopathic treatment. Many of the tablets were quite familiar to me: Rastinon, Serpasil, etc., but the hundreds of suppositories and injections stocked and supplied could not be equalled in many British pharmacies.

Doctors in Britain grumble about the number of free samples supplied to them, but the customers in Germany enjoy a large handout of samples, distributed by the pharmacy.

There is no national insurance scheme in Germany, but nearly everyone is insured either through his work (for example, municipal or post office employees), or through different insurance offices. Those prescriptions were dealt with similarly to the National Health Service prescriptions. The patients pay a fee equivalent to one shilling, but the pharmacist prices the prescription (with the aid of a standard table) before sending them to the pricing bureau each month.

One of the greatest trials for German pharmacies (and



Although within a seventeenth-century building, all the pharmacy fittings are modern.

pharmacists) is night duty. In the larger towns the duty call—for twenty-four hour service—comes round every eight to ten weeks, but in Lindau, as there were only three pharmacies, it came every third week. From 8 p.m. to 7 a.m. there was a surcharge of DM1 (1s. 9d.) on any purchase, but that did not deter anyone from ringing the night-bell at 1 a.m. for a packet of paper handkerchiefs. Perhaps even more frustrating was a 5 a.m. demand for a prescription to be dispensed for a caller who, on being asked for the surcharge said, "Oh, well, I think I'll wait until the morning."

Lindau lies only five minutes by train from Austria and about fifteen minutes from Switzerland. In addition to trying to understand the local dialect one had also to understand Swiss German and Austrian German. It sometimes helped to know that the Swiss usually called for tooth-paste and shampoos which were cheaper in Germany than in Switzerland.

In the illustration the entire cosmetic stock of the pharmacy may be seen. It plays only a minor rôle at present in German pharmacies, and is a recent invader, and I think an unfortunate one. In the past few years the laws regarding the opening of new pharmacies have been altered and, with the greater freedom it allows has come commercial competition. I find that rather sad because, at the moment, one can really use the knowledge, particularly the chemical knowledge, that one has tried to assimilate in college, in a way that is much more satisfying than is sometimes the case at home.

The *Praktikant* or pre-study apprentice has usually so many preparations to make that his time is not occupied by the mundane tasks that are sometimes the lot of British students. The *Praktikant* has not had so specialised a course at school as our pre-graduate apprentices. During his two-years' work he must write certain accounts of his work (assays and the making of galenical preparations), must study chemistry, botany, and must collect 200 wild flowers in preparation for the *Forexamen* which has to be passed before the candidate goes on to the university. As in Britain there is a great shortage of university places for pharmaceutical students.

Altogether it was most interesting to work in a German pharmacy, and I shall always be grateful for the opportunity and the kindness extended to me in Lindau.

A PHARMACIST'S ANTHOLOGY

INSPIRATION FROM HEAVEN

From "Citizen of the World" by Oliver Goldsmith
FEW physicians here go through the ordinary courses of

cducation, but receive all their knowledge of medicine by immediate inspiration from heaven. Some are thus inspired even in the womb; and what is very remarkable, understand their profession as well at three years old as at threescore.

FIGURES IN THE PHARMACEUTICAL WORLD

WHEN the British Pharmaceutical Conference holds its centenary meeting in September, one of its secretaries for one-tenth of its lifetime will have been Dr. E. F. Hersant. In charge as he is of one of the largest analytical departments in the pharmaceutical industry, a department he established and built up, Dr. Hersant has been able to offer an experience and an equipment for the carrying-out of his secretarial duties that have been invaluable to the smooth running of the Conference during the past decade.

Although chemistry was his first love, and although he has been a "pure chemist since 1933, Dr. Hersant has strong ties with pharmacy. He entered it at a time when, on medical advice, he had to rest his eyes from the close work of study for examinations. Pharmacy seemed a useful tiding-over until he could return to it, and the fact that an uncle, the late Mr. Milton Hersant, was in business as a pharmacist at Highgate, North London, may have influenced him towards pharmacy. An odd sidelight is that his headmaster had advised him against taking up chemistry as a career and recommended commerce. It is not recorded whether pharmacy was regarded as sufficiently commercial, but the advice was refreshingly at variance with what is often alleged to be head teachers' advice to school leavers today.

In 1922, then, the young Hersant entered into a retail apprenticeship at Wandsworth with Mr. E. A. Atkins. Mr. Atkins, one of the founder members of the National Pharmaceutical Union, who later left pharmacy to take up practice as a barrister, but whose continued interest in the profession was demonstrated in a long letter from him that was published recently in these columns. Mr. Atkins, in addition to giving his apprentice a good training in business methods, was progressive in professional outlook. His advice to his apprentice was to go for the then new B.Pharm. degree, as well as to enter for the Society's scholarship examination. The advice was acted upon, and Hersant gained both the Leverhulme scholarship and a gold medal in 1925. For his studies he went to Chelsea, and though not quite the first Chelsean to get the degree was in all probability the second, graduating in 1928. He was then awarded a research scholarship at the Pharmaceutical Society's School (now, of course, the School of Pharmacy, University of London). After two years of research under Dr. W. H. Linnell into the chemistry of carbohydrates, he stayed on as demonstrator and junior lecturer in the chemistry department, and to gain his Ph.D. degree in 1931, the first of Professor Linnell's many students to do so.

One important task that fell to him during his period at the Square was to organise the practical work for the first course for the Diploma in Biochemical Analysis. At the same time he took an active part in the social activities of the School and was for a time editor of the Square Chronicle and later president of the Square Association.



Dr. E. F. HERSANT

Two years later he was offered by May & Baker, Ltd., a post in their Wandsworth laboratories. The intention, which was fulfilled a year later, was that he should take charge of the company's new analytical laboratories at Dagenham. His original staff of five has swollen to eighty, including about fifteen pharmacists or science graduates, and it is seldom enough nowadays that he is able to engage in any actual bench work. One may detect a certain nostalgia in his reference to that state of affairs but at all events the Conference has gained from his constantly widening experience of administration.

For the department has, in common with its counterparts in other pharmaceutical companies, grown in importance as well as size in the measure that more and more attention has been given to analytical control of medicaments. Within the industry, however, unlike some others, instrumentation has not been followed by a large measure of automation. The products, like the raw materials of the industry, are too varied. It was as a pharmacist with a long analytical experience that in 1956 he addressed an Evening Meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society on "Analysis for the Pharmacist." Dr. Hersant

took over as joint general secretary of the British Pharmaceutical Conference in 1955 on the retirement from the office of Mr. H. Treves Brown and at the express invitation of the senior joint secretary, Mr. H. G. Rolfe, When, in 1958, Mr. Rolfe became Conference treasurer, as a step forward in one traditional route to the chairmanship (he is, of course, the Centenary Year chairman), Dr. Hersant advanced to the senior position. He has served on a number of committees in connection with the 1953 and later Pharmacopæias, has been a member of Codex revision committees since 1942, and has given corresponding service in the preparation of the British Veterinary Pharmacopæia. He has been called in to act on a number of British Standards committees.

Outside pharmacy Dr. Hersant has proved himself a good citizen, taking

part in church activities and local politics and as governor of a number of schools. As a member of a choir he is able to give effect to a strong musical He is the president, 1962-63, interest. of the Chelsea Pharmacy Association.

Hallmarks of his secretaryship of the Conference are unflagging devotion, an efficiency devoid of self-advertisement, a serene and equable personality that helps to ease away clashes before they occur. The Conference membership at large, as well as his colleagues on the Executive, may join in hoping that he will continue in his present office for many years before proceeding to any other office of the Conference, should his future lie along the lines of now established precedent. They will wish an equally rewarding future to his son and daughter, both of them medical students at London Hospital.

ROYAL WARRANT HOLDERS

1963 list published

INCLUDED in the full list of royal warrant holders published as a supplement to The London Gazette January 1 were the following:

To the Oueen

AIRWICK, LTD., Slough, Bucks (Airwick).
ALLEN & NEALE (CHEMISTS), LTD., King's

JOSEPH BENTLEY Ltd., Barrow-on-Humber (horticultural chemicals).

Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Nottingham

(chemists, horticultural and agricultural prepara-

BRITISH GLUES AND CHEMICALS, LTD., London (mineral supplements).

H. Bronnley & Co., Ltd., London (toilet soap).

WILLIAM BUDDLES & CO., London (ehemists).
COOPER, McDougall & ROBERTSON, LTD.,
Berkhamsted, Herts (sheep and cattle dips, veter nary preparations).

CORY BROS. (HOSPITAL CONTRACTS CO.), LTD., London (surgical equipment).

JOSEPH CROSFIELD & SONS, LTD., Warrington, Lancs (soap).

CYCLAX, LTD., London (beauty products).
DAY, SON & HEWITT, LTD., London (animal medicines).

FISONS, LTD., Felixstowe (fertilisers).

GASCOIGNE-CROWTHER, LTD., Caversham (dairy cleansers).

D. & W. GIBBS, LTD., London (soap).

WALLACE HEATON, LTD., London (photographic equipment).

H. J. HEINZ & Co., LTD., London (Heinz products).

HYGENOL Co., LTD., Leeds (cleaning, polishing and disinfecting materials).

ILFORD, LTD., London (photo supplies).

M. L. IRONSIDE, Ballater (ehemist).

JEYES' SANITARY COMPOUNDS, LTD., Chigwell (disinfectants).

G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd., London (brushes). Kodak, Ltd., London (photo supplies). Lever Bros., Port Sunlight, Ltd., Port Sun-

l'ght, Ches (soap).

LONDON ESSENCE CO., LTD., London (cleaning compounds).

MACKENZIE & CO. (CHEMISTS), LTD., Edin-

MURPHY CHEMICAL CO., LTD., Wheathampstcad (agricultural insecticides).

A. Nelson & Co., Ltd., London (chemists).
A. & F. Pears, Ltd., Isleworth (soap).

THOMAS PETTIFER & Co., LTD., Northampton (animal medicines).

POTTER & CLARKE, LTD., Barking (nosegays). RANK PRECISION INDUSTRIES, LTD., London (cine equipment).

RECKITT & SONS, LTD., Hull (metal polish, antiseptics and disinfectants).

RENTOKIL GROUP, LTD., East Grinstead (rodent control).

C. J. REID (ETON), LTD., Eton (chemist). ROBERTS WINDSOR, LTD., Windsor (toilet soap). ROGER & GALLET, Paris, France (soap). L. Rose & Co., LTD., St. Albans, Herts (lime

Sanitas Co., Ltd., London (Sanitas). SAVORY & MOORE, LTD., London (chemists).
SHELL CHEMICAL CO., LTD., London (fertilisers and weedkillers).

Shepherd's Aerosols, Ltd., Frant (Aerovap). SPILLERS, LTD., London (dog foods, etc.). SPRATTS PATENT, LTD., London (dog foods). THAWPIT, LTD., London (Thawpit).

THERMOS, LTD., London (vacuum vessels).

VINOLIA CO., LTD., Isleworth (soap). CAMERON WALLACE & CO., LTD., Glasgow (Ultraplast first-aid dressings).
YARDLEY & Co., LTD., London (soap).

To Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother

ELIZABETH ARDEN, LTD., London (eosmetics).
H. Bronnley & Co., LTD., London (toilet

D. R. HARRIS & Co., LTD., London (ehemists). WALLACE HEATON, LTD., London (photographie equipment).

LEVER BROS., PORT SUNLIGHT, LTD., PORT Sunlight, Ches (soap),

A. Nelson & Co., Ltd., London (chemists). Procter & Gamble, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne (soaps and detergents).

ROBERTS WINDSOR, LTD., Windsor (to'let soap), SAVORY & MOORE, LTD., London (chemists), YARDLEY & CO., LTD., London (perfume and soap).

To the Duke of Edinburgh

WALLACE HEATON, LID., London (photographic equipment).

PENHALIGON'S, LTD., London (toilet requisites). RONSON PRODUCTS, LTD., London (electric razors).

SAVORY & MOORE, LID., London (chemists). CHARLES TOPPER, London (toilet requisites).

To the late King George VI

BOVR'L, LID., London (Bovril).

H. E. CURTIS & SON, LID., London (surgical appliances).

J. FLORIS, LTD., London (perfumers). HORLICKS, LTD., Slough (malted milk). KIA-ORA, LTD., London (fruit beverages). SODASTREAM, LTD., London (soda water maehine

To the late King George V

manufacturers).

BEKEN & SON, Cowes, Isle of Wight (chemists and druggists).

To the late Oueen Mary

F. G. DE FAYE, LTD., Jersey (perfumers). FREDERICK SAGE & CO., LTD., London (showcase makers).

SAVORY & MOORE LTD., London (chemists). STEINER, London (hairdressers and perfumers), YARDLEY & Co., LTD., London (perfumers).

Liverpool Discussion on "the Report"

RECOMMENDATIONS included in the report of the committee on the General Practice of Pharmacy were considered at a meeting of Liverpool Chemists' Association and Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, held in Liverpool on November 27, 1962, Mr. A. L. Saul presiding. Mr. J. FARRER BARNES, who served on the Committee, gave a summary of the Committe's work and surveyed some of its main recommendations, most of which were accepted by the meeting without amendment. He said the report was not a blueprint for pharmacy but an attempt to see pharmacy as it was today and how it should be in the future. Considering paragraph (d) on activities in the pharmacy, MR. J. P. Murphy said the Committee's recommendation was a little "milk and waterish." If efforts were made to inculcate a professional outlook to pharmacy, it seemed incongruous for a pharmacist owning a store where only 10 per cent. of the gross takings were from pharmaceutical sources to desscribe himself as a chemist. The recommendation ought to be more definite. Mr. Farrer Barnes said it was considered that, where pharmaceutical goods were not in evidence in the displays, the term chemist should not be used on the outside of the premises but only on the department.

The meeting suggested the paragraph

be amended to :-

"Where the establishment is so conducted that the practice of pharmacy and its allied business activities comprise a minority of the total turnover no reference to any practice of pharmacy or the restrictive titles of pharmacy shall be permitted on the outside of the premises."

In Whose Hands the Control?

Mr. Farrer Barnes said that, in a private limited company where a pharmacist owned the controlling number of sharcs, control and ownership might be identical, but often the policy of ownership was different from that of a pharmacist. It was desirable that the employed pharmacist should consider himself a pharmacist first. Mr. Saul was of the opinion that all shareholders should be pharmacists in respect of new pharmacies. Mr. J. C. Leigh pointed out that a 24-hour service did not necessarily mean open shops. It should not be left to resident pharmacists to give such a service, which could be provided on a rota basis. Mr. E. A. Briggs stated that chemists did not get the after-hours dispensing fees to which they were entitled because doctors rarely marked the prescriptions "urgent." The meeting agreed that "emergency" should be added to paragraph (q) which would then read:

"Arrangements for giving a twenty-four-hour emergency service should be established in every

Mr. J. P. Murphy thought it would benefit pharmacists to have advertising of pharmaceutical services and goods banned. "If there was overall prohibition of advertising it would solve a lot of the troubles," commented Mr. Farrer Barnes.

GUIDE TO NEW MEDICAMENTS

Information about proprietary products supplied principally on prescription. Reprints on perforated gummed paper for affixing to index cards are obtainable from the Editor. Notes on the products are given on p. 25.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, January 5, 1963

TIN ID XX

ALIDINE injection

Manufacturer: Duncan, Flockhart & Co., Ltd., 16 Wheatfield Road, Edinburgh, 11.

DESCRIPTION: Ampoules containing 60 mgm. of anileridine phosphate. Analgesic.

INDICATIONS: Severe pain in malignant disease, surgery, biliary and ureteric colic and obstetrics. Adjunct to anæsthesia.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Should be used with caution in patients with hepatic dysfunction.

Dosage: During general anæsthesia, initially 6-12-5 mgm. slowly, intravenously. Maintenance, 60 to 120 mgm. in 500 mils 5 per cent. dextrose, intravenously. Obstetrics, 60 mgm. subcutaneously or intramuscularly. Children, 0-5-0-75 mgm. per kilo of body weight.

SIDE EFFECTS: Intravenous administration in doses of more than 10 mgm. may cause prolonged apnœa. Nausea, vomiting, vertigo, headache and itching may occur as side effects in some patients.

How Supplied: In packs of twelve and 100 2-mil ampoules.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: P.I, S.1, D.D.A.

FIRST ISSUED: November 1962.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, January 5, 1963

ALIDINE tablets

Manufacturer: Duncan, Flockhart & Co., Ltd., 16 Wheatfield Road, Edinburgh, 11.

DESCRIPTION: White scored tablets each containing 30 mgm, of anileridine dihydrochloride, Analgesic.

INDICATIONS: Severe pain in malignant disease, surgery, biliary and ureteric colic and obstetrics. As an adjunct to anæsthesia.

Contraindications: Should be used with caution in patients with hepatic dysfunction.

Dosage: 30 to 60 mgm. 90 mgm. may be given in cases with unusually severe pain.

SIDE EFFECTS: Nausea, vomiting, vertigo, headache and itching may occur in some patients.

How Supplied: In packs of twenty-five and 100.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: P.I, S.1, D.D.A.

FIRST ISSUED: November 1962.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, January 5, 1963

TREMONIL tablets

Manufacturer: A. Wander, Ltd., 42 Upper Grosvenor Street, London, W.1.

DESCRIPTION: White, scored tablets each containing 5 mgm. of 9-(1'-methylpiperidine-3'-methyl) thioxanthene hydrochloride.

Indications: Paralysis agitans; post-encephalitic and arteriosclerotic Parkinsonism; drug induced Parkinsonism; residual symptoms following neurosurgery; senile tremor.

Contraindications: Glaucoma; cardiac arrythmias, intestinal hypotonia, prostatic hypertrophy and other conditions causing urinary retention.

Dosage: Initially, 2.5 mgm. three to six times a day gradually increasing to the optimal dose. Average dose 15 to 60 mgm. daily in divided doses for younger patients; 15 to 30 mgm. daily for elderly patients.

PRECAUTIONS: Special care in dose adjustment needed for patients with marked autonomic cability.

How Supplied: In tube of 100 and hospital pack of 500. Supply Restrictions: P.I. Recommended on prescription only. First Issued: November 1962.

EPPY eye drops

Manufacturer: Smith & Nephew Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Bessemer Road, Welwyn Garden City, Herts.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, January 5, 1963

DESCRIPTION: Stabilised solution of adrenaline 1 per cent. buffered at ph 7.4.

INDICATIONS: Simple, chronic (wide or open-angle) glaucoma. DOSAGE: One drop instilled into the eye once or twice daily. SIDE EFFECTS: Orbital discomfort or red eye in some patients.

How Supplied: In bottle of 7.5 mils.

FIRST ISSUED: November 1962.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, January 5, 1963

HAZOL nasal drops

Manufacturer: Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., London, E.2.

DESCRIPTION: Aqueous solution of 2-(4'-tertiary butyl-2', 6'-dimethyl-3'-hydroxybenzyl)-2-imidazolinium chloride 0.05 per cent. w/v. Nasal decongestant.

INDICATIONS: Nasal congestion from acute and chronic nasopharyngitis and sinusitis.

Contraindications: Should not be given to children under six years of age.

METHOD OF USE: Four drops should be instilled into each (cleared) nostril two or three times a day.

How Supplied: In amber, screw-capped, dropper bottle of 15 mils.

FIRST ISSUED: November 1962.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, January 5, 1963

LAURODIN skin spray

Manufacturer: Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., London, E.2.

DESCRIPTION: Aerosol spray containing 5 per cent, w/v of laurolinium acetate in industrial methylated spirit, 50 gm.: propellents 50 gm. Skin disinfectant.

INDICATIONS: Application to unbroken skin prior to injection or minor operative procedures.

Contraindications: Should not be used where immunising or diagnostic agent is applied directly on to the skin surface.

METHOD OF USE: Prior to injection, the site should be sprayed for about one second and allow to dry.

How Supplied: In aerosol spray of 100 gm.

FIRST ISSUED: October 1962.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, January 5, 1963

MECLOTIN soluble cold tablets

Manufacturer: The British Drug Houses, Ltd., Graham Street, London, N.1.

DESCRIPTION: Soluble tablets, each containing 5 mgm. of meclozine hydrochloride; 10 mgm. of phenylpropanolamine hydrochloride; soluble aspirin equivalent to 324 mgm. of aspirin, B.P., and 16 mgm. of caffeine.

INDICATIONS: Alleviation of common cold symptoms.

Dosage: Adults, two tablets three or four times a day dissolved in water. Children (six to twelve years), one tablet two or four times a day.

SIDE EFFECTS: Drowsiness (potentiated by alcohol) may occur. How Supplied: In carton of twenty-four foil-wrapped tablets. First Issued: November 1962.

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DANTYL + INAH sachets

Manufacturer: Leo Pharmaceutical Products, Copenhagen, Denmark, Distributor: Leo Laboratories, Ltd., Clipstone Street, London, W.1.

DESCRIPTION: White powder in sachets, each containing 3 gm. of p-aminosalicylic acid phenyl ester; 1 gm. of p-aminosalicylic acid; 3 gm. of sucrose; 100 mgm. of isoniazide.

INDICATIONS: Tuberculosis, especially for patients unable to tolerate standard PAS.

Dosage: Two sachets twice a day.

Notes: Store in dry place.

PRECAUTION: Should be used with caution for diabetics because

of sucrose content.

How Supplied: In boxes of thirty and 100.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Therapeutic Substances Act.

FIRST ISSUED: October 1962.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, January 5, 1963

FRANOL EXPECT. linetus

Manufacturer: Bayer Products Co., Winthrop House, Surbiton-on-Thames, Surrey.

DESCRIPTION: Cherry flavoured linetus containing, in 10 mils, 8 mgm. of phenobarbitone; 9.5 mgm. of ephedrine; 130 mgm. of theophylline monohydrate, and 50 mgm. of guaiphenesin. Bronchodilator and expectorant.

INDICATIONS: Chronic bronchitis, coughs associated with tracheobronchitis, influenza. Bronchial asthma associated with secretory bronchitis.

Dosage: Adults, two teaspoonfuls three or four times a day. Children, one-third to one-half adult dose.

How Supplied: In bottles of 140 mils and one litre.

Supply Restrictions: P.1, S.4a. First Issued: November 1962.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, January 5, 1963

NEOLATE tablets

Manufacturer: Therapharm, Ltd., 86a Richmond Road, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey.

DESCRIPTION: White uncoated tablets containing 500 mgm. of neomycin sulphate.

INDICATIONS: Pre-operative treatment in gastro-intestinal surgery, infantile diarrhœa, dysentery.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Intestinal obstruction.

Dosage: Pre-operatively, 1 gm. every four hours for two to three days. Infantile diarrhæa, 10 to 12.5 mgm. per kilo bodyweight four times daily for four to six days. Adults, 0.5 to 1 gm. three or four times daily.

How Supplied: In bottles of twenty and 100.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Therapeutic Substances Act.

First Issued: October 1962.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, January 5, 1963

PANCREX V capsules

Manufacturer: Paines & Byrne, Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex.

DESCRIPTION: Hard, unsealed gelatin capsules, each containing 340 mgm. of a high potency pancreatin, having a trypsin and lipase activity about five times that of pancreatin B.P.

INDICATIONS: Fibrocystic disease of the pancreas, chronic pancreatitis, post pancreatectomy, carcinoma of pancreas and other pancreatic deficiency states.

Dosage: Infants and young children, the contents of 1-2 capsules four times daily mixed intimately with feeds. Older children and adults, the contents of 2-3 capsules four times daily sprinkled on food or mixed with milk or water and taken at meal times.

Notes: Store in a cool dry place.

How Supplied: In bottles of 100, 250 and 500.

First Issued: December 1962.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, January 5, 1963

DIOCTYL-MEDO FORTE tablets

Manufacturer: Medo-Chemicals, Ltd., 144 Fortess Road, London, N.W.5.

Description: Yellow sugar-coated tablets each containing 100 mgm. of dioctyl sodium sulphosuccinate. Fæcal softener.

INDICATIONS: Constipation due to hardened or impacted fæces.

Dosage: One or two tablets two or three times a day.

How Supplied: In packs of twenty-five, 100 and 250.

FIRST ISSUED: November 1962.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, January 5, 1963

EFF-VIT-C tablets

Manufacturer: Therapharm, Ltd., 86a Richmond Road, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey.

DESCRIPTION: Effervescent orange flavoured tablets containing 1 gm. of ascorbic acid.

INDICATIONS: As an adjunct in the treatment of the common cold and other febrile or traumatic conditions where there is depletion of vitamin C.

Dosage: One to three tablets daily.

How SUPPLIED: In tube of ten.

FIRST 1SSUED: October 1962.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, January 5, 1963

MESONEX tablets

Manufacturer: Therapharm, Ltd., 86a Richmond Road, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey.

DESCRIPTION: White uncoated tablets containing 200 mgm. of meso-inositol hexanicotinate. Peripheral vasodilator.

INDICATIONS: Peripheral vascular disorders such as acrocyanosis, chilblains, intermittent claudication, Raynaud's disease.

Dosage: 200 to 400 mgm. three times a day, increasing, if necessary, to 3 to 4 gm. daily in divided doses.

How Supplied: In bottles of forty, 250 and 1,000.

FIRST ISSUED: October 1962.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, January 5, 1963

MUNEVAN vaccine

Manufacturer: Evans Medical, Ltd., Speke, Liverpool, 24.

DESCRIPTION: Influenza virus polyvalent vaccine standardised by hæmagglutination to contain in one mil 7,500 H.A. units of A/Singapore/1/57; 2,500 H.A. units of A/England/1/61; 5,000 H.A. units of B/England/939/59.

INDICATIONS: Immunisation against the component strains of influenza virus. Immunisation should be performed in the autumn, and should be repeated with special risk groups three or four months later.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Sensitivity to egg or hen protein may constitute an absolute contraindication.

DOSAGE: Adults, 1 mil by deep subcutaneous injection. Children, 0.5 mil by deep subcutaneous injection.

Notes: Ampoules should be thoroughly shaken before use and the vaccine should be allowed to warm to room temperature. Dry syringes are advisable and contamination of the vaccine with spirit should be avoided.

PRECAUTIONS: Known or suspected allergy. Should be stored at 2°-10° C. but never frozen. Limited exposure to heat and light during transport and use is not harmful but temperatures above 20° C. and undue exposure to light should be avoided.

How Supplied: In single one-dose ampoules. In box of six one-dose ampoules. In vial of ten 1-mil doses.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Therapeutic Substances Act.

FIRST 1SSUED: September 1962.

A New Drug—Brand X

SYMPOSIUM AND DISCUSSION IN SOUTH-EAST LONDON

A COMBINED audience of chemists and doctors met in Catford on December 12 to hear two spokesmen from the pharmae eutical industry and two medical praktitioners present papers on research, clinical-trial, production and general-practice aspects of the launching of a new pharmaceutical speciality. The meeting was organised by the South-east Metropolitan Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, which had invited the Lewisham division, British Medical Association, to take part. The Branch chairman (Mr. W. A. Howard) introduced the special chairman for the evening, Dr. A. H. BECKETT (head of the department of pharmacy, Chelsea College of Science and Technology).

Research Stages

First to speak was Mr. S. G. F. STE-VENS, who dealt with the research stages in the launching of a new "ethical. Mr. Stevens considered a new drug as an original compound and as a formulated product. Pharmaceutical research in industry at present was tending to follow a planned path with specific objectives of commercial importance. The usual practice was to select a small number of fields for investigation. The function of managements wishing to discover new drugs was to establish broad fields of clinical interest and define the basic skeletal structures within those fields in which it was prepared to invest its money. Experience derived from structure-function relationships provided the organic chemist with useful leads in the design of new mole-Methods of organic synthesis made available compounds with new molecular structures, new ring systems, etc. The complexity of the reactions involved introduced problems of product identity and purity.

They in turn involved close co-operation with a good analytical department with facilities for microchemical, spectrophotometric and chromatographic determinations. Once the purity of the compound had been established, it was possible to initiate pharmacological work using isolated organs and living animals to give information on action, level of activity, side effects, acute and chronic toxicity, and possible therapeutic safety factors. Most of the new tic safety factors. Most of the new compounds would be rejected because of lack of activity or undue side effects, or because the level of drug activity was no better than with existing forms of therapy. The few remaining compounds of potential value were transferred to the pharmacy development unit for formulating into presentations acceptable by members of the medical profession. Possible formulations were subjected to stability schedules. Packaging had to be studied and control tests conducted. The analytical and control department had often to develop special techniques covering the pure and for the formulated compounds.

Pilot batches of the selected formulation had to be prepared utilising the experience gained in the early investigatory work. They were used partly for stability checks, partly for clinical trials.

DR. PAUL FORGACS spoke next. He contrasted published papers on clinical trials_today with those of thirty years ago. They were perhaps less literary but more concerned with statistical evidence. In any trials he insisted that there must be control series, matched for age, sex, etc., and with a random allocation of patients. Assessment must be on objective criteria, such as quantity of sputum in bronchities, days lost from work, etc. Observers must be independent, with no subjective interest. The reasons so many papers were not acceptable were that too many drugs existed to be tested one by one; that conclusions might be invalidated by a minor flaw in the trial; that clinical trials could not keep pace with new drugs; and that a condition for which a new drug was offered was too rare to provide enough patients for trials. While resources should not be wasted on marginal improvements, a difficulty was that progress was often stepwise. If the step were not tested the total advance might be frustrated. Who should carry out the clinical trials? Most practitioners were ready to co-operate, but their services must be used on a co-operative, not an individual basis, and without reward other than the satisfaction of contributing to health. Who should select them? He suggested organic chemists and pharmacologists through such bodies as the Medical Research Council, the Royal Colleges, specialist societies such as the Cardiac, or the College of General Practitioners.

Going Into Production

Mr. J. C. Hanbury took over the story at the point at which satisfactory chemical and physical standards had been established, a biological assay worked out if necessary, and the acute and chronic toxicities and route of elimination from the body determined. The clinicians would have assessed whether the clinical benefit that could reasonably be expected in the majority justified some risk of anomalous reactions in a few. At the point at which the company had decided to launch the new product to the medical profession its production and marketing divisions had to be alerted. The chemists responsible for large-scale processing would get together with the development chemists, study the chemical reactions involved and relate the plant used in the development stages to that required to produce the drug on a commercial scale. The chemical engineers had to decide whether the plant available was suitable or whether new plant needed to be purchased.

Only on rare occasions did new drugs have such startling advantages over existing ones, or introduce a new line of treatment so outstanding, that they would sell themselves. In the pharmaceutical, as in all other fields of science. progress tended to be made in small steps and by marginal advances, each unspectacular in itself. Nine times out of ten the new product, whatever ad-

vantages might be claimed for it, would have to compete with existing products that are already well known and well established, and many would be in competition with comparable products developed in the United States or a Continental country. It was easy for a medical audience to think simply in terms of the National Health Service prescription, but the pharmaceutical houses they were considering were mostly international organisations exposed to the strong winds of international competition throughout the world. Of the business of the Glaxo Group, of which his own company was a member, only one-sixth was with the National Health Service; 60 per cent. was outside the United Kingdom.

Competitive Elements

There was a completely erroneous idea about that, because an important share of the industry's production in the United Kingdom was taken up by the National Health Service, it was unnecessary to operate economically and keep costs low. That was nonsense. The manufacturer who operated inefficiently or with unnecessarily high costs would rapidly find himself bankrupt. The world-wide pharmaceutical industry was internationally minded, and very competitive. It was one of the most progressive in the country, applying itself closely to the principles of work study and efficient production methods. The starting point for its chemists was that the production prochemists was that the production process must be tailored round the chemical reactions involved. The bulk chemical must then be processed into its pharmaceutical form. If it was to be administered by parenteral injection, a solution must be formulated in which the drug was chemically stable, could be sterilised, and had a reasonably long shelf life. If it was to be administered orally, 80 per cent. of such products would be as tablets, and the appropriate experts must be put to work on formulation. The behaviour of the product must be subjected to keeping tests both in temperate and tropical condi-

While those activities were going on the marketing division would be laying its plans. The company's medical advisory services would be preparing literature and publicity material, including information on its pharmacology, toxi-cology and contraindications. Failure to do any of those things adequately would bring proper criticism and harm the reputation of the issuing company.

Finally, advertising space would be allocated and the company's representatives would be briefed both with the commercial aspects and with medical and scientific data. In spite of what some might think, the representative staff of a manufacturer of good repute enjoyed a satisfactory relationship with the doctors on whom he called. There were fierce doctors who would sling a representative out on the slightest provocation, and there might be smooth over-persistent representatives.

Those, however, were the exceptions. A typical procedure in briefing representatives involved calling them to meet senior executives from the research, medical, production and marketing divisions, each speaking to his own subject.

Mr. Hanbury devoted a minute or two to discussing two problems seldom understood by persons without industrial experience: the need for promoting the sale of a new product and the use of brand names. At present, he said, there was a considerable emotional antagonism to advertising as such and to medical publicity in particular. As with any other commodity, the advertising of pharmaceuticals ensured freedom of choice for the consumer, and was the only way in which knowledge of one's discoveries could be adequately disseminated. Advertising was the price that had to be paid for consumer choice. It was sometimes said that advertising increased the total cost of drugs, but under present conditions a high volume of sales was required if the unit price was to be kept low. Research costs and overheads could only be covered either by large sales volume or by a high unit price. The price at which a company introduced a new product must therefore be determined by the expected sales volume. There was a widespread idea that sales promotion costs amounted to something like 25 to 50 per cent. of the cost of a proprietary preparation. Accurate figures obtained by the industry and presented to the Ministry showed that only about $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, of the cost of those products was attributable to sales promotion. Mr. Hanbury submitted that that was an eminently reasonable figure which compared favourably with the levels in other industries.

Brand Names

Brand names were usually short, distinct and easily remembered. It must be remembered that formulations with identical active ingredients might have materially different therapeutic actions. The manufacturer of a branded product was accepting complete responsibility for its efficacy and purity and any shortfall in its qualities reflected adversely on his good name. To the doctor the prescribing of a product by a brand name guaranteed that the patient would always receive the same drug com-pounded in the same physical form and producing a constant and predictable therapeutic action. Those opposed to the use of brand names usually based their argument on two fallacies: first, that a branded product was necessarily more expensive than an unbranded one, and secondly that products manufactured in accordance with an official standard would have identi-cal characteristics. The characteristics of an unbranded standard drug were, however, liable to vary as between one unknown manufacturer and another, notwithstanding that they might all comply with official standards.

If a manufacturer were denied the goodwill inherent in his brand name he would be wide open to competition from probably inferior products supplied by companies without research facilities and with minimum overheads. The acceptability of a branded product

in its country of origin also offered the only hope of establishing it in export markets. The British pharmaceutical industry sold between 30 and 40 per cent. of its output overseas. The prestige of the British medical profession closely bound up with the dissemination throughout the world of British medical journals, and references to British made branded products in articles in those journals was vital to the maintenance of overseas trade in the products. The standing of British medicine in the outside world, said Mr. Hanbury in conclusion, was inseparably bound up with the quality of research carried out in this country, and the value and importance of the products resulting therefrom.

DR. R. N. Jackson, speaking as a general practitioner, found the attentions of the drug houses unnerving. In his group of four doctors, the weekly receipt of mailings was 100 (postage £1; weight 1½ lb.). Four-fifths of it was drug advertising. If doctors were to devote adequate time for reading it and for seeing manufacturers' representatives and

for studying the medical journals they would be spending more time on that, he alleged, than on their practice. His suggestion for making new products known was to cut out mailings and representatives and to use exclusively the professional Press.

MR. L. H. PRIEST, first from the audience to speak from the floor, said the danger of cutting out manufacturers' propaganda would be that the patient would suffer because doctors would know nothing of the properties of the new drugs. Most of the trouble arose from "me-too" drugs. If new drugs were automatically restricted to prescription, the community would be better off. Centres at which new drugs could be developed were a need.

MR. STEVENS asked when results could be expected to emerge from such a central body. Testing should be left in the hands of individuals, co-operating with committees. MR. HANBURY countered any suggestion that a lot of untried drugs were on the market. The Cohen categories showed that 95-96 per cent, were "of proven value."

CIRCULATORY DISEASES

Glasgow Branch hears current treatments reviewed

A MEETING of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society held in Glasgow on November 8 was addressed by DR. T. SEMPLE on advances in the treatment of cardio-vascular diseases. Dr. Semple said that digitalis, properly used, remained the most useful drug for the treatment of congestive heart failure, especially in the presence of atrial fibrillation. Mercurials were also of value. The newer thiazide type oral diuretics had added greatly to the patients' comfort in failure and prolonged life. Glyceryl trinitrate, like digitalis, remained in the first rank for the management of effort angina, but it had been overshadowed by so-called long-acting coronary dilators, all of doubtful value. He considered the misuse of statistics responsible for doubts about the value of long-term anticoagulants. Stating that no ideal hypertensive drug had yet been found, Dr. Semple said that ganglion-blocking drugs might prolong life in malignant hypertension but the postural hypertension produced tended to make the patient's life uncomfortable. Methyldopa showed promise in the management of essential hypertension. The speaker enumerated recent research interests of the Victoria Infirmary cardiac department, and gave examples of what might be expected from the use of external cardiac massage and other methods of resuscitation in patients who died suddenly and unexpectedly during illness.

In the discussion, MR. GEMMELL asked the significance of experiments in which hens had been fed on a dict with sunflower seed oil as the only source of fat. The reply was that such a diet had been shown to reduce atheroma in many species, though it was by no means certain it would do so in human beings. MR. D. C. MAIR asked about the reported action of hydrocortisone on the after-effects of coronary thrombosis, and Dr. Semple replied

that the effect was probably due to a reduction in the inflammation of unaffected muscle tissue surrounding an infarct. In untreated patients that resulted in an additional area of dysfunction. There might also be a reduction in shock, with consequent lessening of cardiac arythmia. MR. LEWIS asked whether the general practitioner should not be made more aware of the uses and limitations of digitalis, and commented on the necessity to stabilise the patient on an optimal dosage. Agreeing, Dr. Semple said that digitalis should be used in general practice only in the treatment of congestive heart failure with auricular fibrillation, not in other conditions, in which its action was minimal. Optimal dosage of digitalis was not difficult for the general MR. MILNE asked for practitioner. comments on the use of blood donation as a means of reducing blood pressure, and Dr. Semple replied that it offered temporary relief in cases of polycythaemia. The precise mode of formation of atheroma was not established. It might be an accretion deposited by the blood, or might be caused by minute clots depositing a layer of fibrin, which became covered by endothelium followed by degeneration into cholesterol-containing material question of the hereditary nature of cardiovascular disease was raised by Mr. Irwin. Dr. Semple considered that there was an inherited predisposition to these diseases, but agreed with MR. BLAIKIE that interpreting mortality figures was complicated by possible inaccuracy of diagnosis in the older re-

MR. ROBERTSON asked whether the reported increase in mortality from cardio-vascular disease was due primarily to changes in general environmental conditions, or to a reduction in mortality from other conditions. Dr. Semple replied that an environmental factor seemed probable.

Correspondence

Letters when received must bear the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed.

Lost in the Smog?

SIR,—The notice in your December 22 issue of the C. & D., regarding emergency production facilities for surgical masks just makes me laugh. The manufacturers have at least nine months in the year to make these things, but I have always found that, although I get my stock in about the month of October, as soon as the first fog comes along, the wholesalers are all out of stock. Up to now I have always blamed the wholesalers, but it looks as if I may have been wrong.

C. DALZIEL, Salford, 6

Under the Counter

SIR,—I am delighted to read of the remarkable export success in garden tools and razor blades achieved by the British Wilkinson Sword Company. Most regrettably, however, this has resulted in the virtual disappearance of the blades from the home market. They are now "under the counter" and as, having once used them, I am not disposed to try any other, I fear that I shall have no alternative but to sport a beard. Can our friends at Wilkinsons give us some idea when they are likely to be able to satisfy both their home and export demand? I can wait a little longer, but not much. Meanwhile, it is quite reminiscent of the war and immediate post-war days, and I can recom-mend a hunt for Wilkinson's blades as an exhibitanting but exhausting sport.

H. G. HURREN, 25 Tannsfeld Road, Sydenham, S.E.26

Hospital Secretaries and their Value

SIR,—I am sure most of your readers have read the advertisement in the national Press regarding trainees for the hospital service as secretaries at salaries ranging up to £3,500 a year — about three times the amount paid to a fully fledged hospital pharmacist. comparisons are odious, but in Rhodesia the hospital pharmacist carries out the duties of a hospital secretary, which are practically identical in scope and degree with those of a hospital secretary in a National Health Hospital in the United Kingdom. That proves that a pharmacist is capable of carrying out a hospital secretary's job with a minimum amount of training. But the converse is not true. The hospital secretary is unable to do a pharmacist's job. I therefore pose the question. Why is there such a large differential in salaries between a chief pharmacist and Of course the a hospital secretary? answer is that there is no valid reason R. B. MAULE,

Danderhall, Midlothian

Pharmacy at Two Levels?

SIR,—Although, when the idea was suggested several years ago, by a correspondent, it shocked me, I have now got used to the idea that there may have to be two qualifications in pharmacy—one, say, after a couple of

years of college and a year's practical training, would enable its holder to keep open shop and sell, say, a tin of Gee's linctus pastilles or a bottle of linctus codein. without a doctor's prescription (he would, of course, subsidise his qualification by the sale of photographic and cosmetic requisites), and the other would study for, say, three years at college, receiving no practical training. The latter would be capable of scraping the label of a tube of hydrocortisone ointment and labelling it "The Ointment—Use as directed." He could be paid a proper He could be paid a proper dispensing fee and earn his money solely from pharmacy and could just run a dispensary for dispensing prescriptions only. Only in that way could the Minister of Health be forced to pay him a decent dispensing fee.

H. G. A. CRIPPS, Hitchin, Herts

That Call to Arms

SIR,—How often have we read letters similar to that of Mr. E. W. S. Burrows (C. & D., December 22, 1962, p. 664)? Most of us agree with all he says; most of us are resigned to do nothing. Pharmacy has shown signs of dry rot ever since I started as an apprentice in 1917, and today the rot has well and truly set in. We vote for vigorous, young members who promise to wake up the Council. We wait for results, and we eventually witness these same members receiving window-display awards from fellow-members* or a golf trophy from another member!** We trophy from another member!** We read that in 1862 the Society was considering changing over to Metric, and in 1962 they are still considering. We read of fellow-members who slip up on Schedule 4, and are fined, through the activities of Society's inspectors, up to £75 in the local court. We read of the multiples making profits of about £7 millions per year (after tax) and of private men having to sell their little businesses for £250. We have heard about "the status of the pharmacist" for forty years. We ask for more money for our services (and God knows we earn it), and we get a cut from 30 per cent to 25 per cent, then 25 per cent. to 18 per cent. or less in oncost, despite the fact that all price lists show "ethicals" as earning 50 per cent.! We are pushed around by doctors, by patients, by the Executive Councils, and by the Council of the Society itself. We are blackmailed by locums and by newly qualified youngsters who demand £30 to £40 per week to do work which the Ministry considers worth £20, according to the item "dispensing fees" on our monthly payment slip. Who, indeed, with the mental capacity to qualify would contemplate entering pharmacy today? Certainly none of my three sons! Since writing the above I have read the letter from Mr. J. Wright (C. & D., December 29, 1962, p. 684), the last paragraph of which reads "It is to be regretted that there was no one in the House of Commons at the time who was apparently

able or willing to reply on behalf of pharmacists." He was referring to some insulting comments made by an M.P. Presumably Sir Hugh was abroad consolidating Anglo-Monaco pharmaceutical relations? Can anyone tell me (a) how much money has been paid to this gentleman during the past ten years out of fees paid by members of the Society; and (b) did we really get our money's worth? C. H. PATRICK, Twyford, Berks

*The Morny window-display competition had as a judge Mr. Reid (Council member) and was awarded to Mr. Ridehalgh (Council member).

**A picture in the Society's journal showed

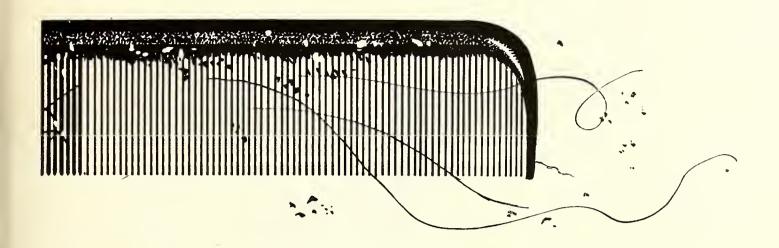
**A picture in the Society's journal showed Mr. Maplethorpe handing a golf trophy to Mr. Williams, new member for Reading.

Galenical Research

SIR,—I was most interested to read Mr. Williams' interpretation (C. & D., December 15, 1962, p. 641), of our difficult prescription published a week or two ago in The Chemist and Drug-GIST. It would appear that the prescription was wrongly dispensed, and I await daily, with trepidation, a visit from the Executive Council, equipped with a hatchet and a large block of wood. However, before I depart hence, I would suggest that Mr. Williams, on retirement, should donate his copy of the ancient Pharmacopæia of Lundy, Steep Holm and Flat Holm to the Wellcome museum, so that succeeding generations of script commutors may inspect it. Mr. Williams will be interested to learn that, during 1960, Professor Spoof Hall, engaged in archaeological research twenty-five miles south-east of Jericho, unearthed a clay tablet in an excellent state of preservation. After many hours of concentration, he deciphered it, and claims it is a prescription originating in Ur of the Chaldees. The nearest equivalent in English is Mist. el Bi-erz Bredf, Realising its exceptional value, he hid it in a safe place, to await a suitable opportunity of smuggling it out of the country. Unfortunately, the authorities heard of his find and he was put under house arrest in Jericho until such time as he divulged the clay tablet's whereabouts. After several weeks' resistance, he agreed to do so, but after three expeditions, neither he nor the search parties have been able to locate it. It seems a pity that Professor Spoof Hall's interpretation of this historic Chaldean prescrip-tion will never be confirmed. However, the Professor has consoled himself by marrying an attractive young lady pharmacist whom he met in Jericho. They are shortly to take over the oldest pharmacy in the city. His wife will dispense while the professor cooks the books and continues his excavations on KENTISH CHEMIST the spot.

Photo Work Astray

Mr. W. J. Beattie, M.P.S.N.I., 100 Peter's Hill, Belfast, 13, Northern Ireland, would be grateful to hear from any Kodak stockist who has, uncollected, a colour film and prints of a double wedding.



FOR THE 3 OUT OF 4 PEOPLE

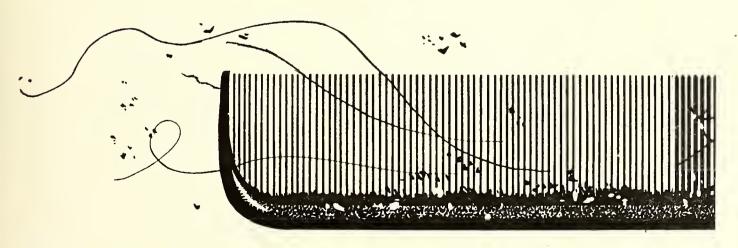
who have seborrhoeic dermatitis of the scalp

For the scalp-scratchers, shoulder-brushers and comb-clutterers, there's welcome relief with selsun Suspension. In clinical studies selsun effectively controlled 92 to 95 per cent of cases of common dandruff. It keeps the scalp free of scales for one to four weeks—relieves itching and burning after only two or three applications.

Selsun is remarkably simple to apply and rinse out while washing the hair. It takes little time. No complicated procedures or messy ointments. In 1, 2 and 4 fluid ounce bottles with full directions for use on special label, supplied on each bottle.

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So many customers, particularly your younger ones, at this time of the year need the tonic effect of Minadex. Famous for over 20 years, Minadex has no official equivalent. It is a safe and utterly reliable combination of vitamins, iron, glycerophosphates and copper, and its appetising orange flavour appeals to children and adults alike... even its price is a tonic!

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GLAXO LABORATORIES LIMITED

TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are in many instances augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock. Crude drugs and essential oils vary greatly in quality and higher prices are charged for selected qualities.

LONDON, JANUARY 2: Following the holidays, trading in the markets showed no signs of improvement. A strike in the ports along the western coast of the United States failed to generate any extra demand for spot supplies of BOTANICALS of U.S. origin.

Cape ALOES remained firm at origin, while spot material advanced 5s. per cwt. Also dearer for shipment were Portuguese Ergot, Cinnamon quills and Moroccan Corlander seed. The range of prices for Anhydrous Land-Lin, B.P., is from 170s, to 190s, per cwt. in 1-ton lots, against 140s, to 155s, recently. QUILLAIA prices, which have been somewhat inflated recently through shortages, fell by 30s. per cwt. on the spot and by 20s, for shipment. PEPPER prices were generally marked down.

In ESSENTIAL OILS, LEMONGRASS gained further ground, with spot and forward each up ninepence per lb. Ceylon CITRONELLA was dearer by threepence per lb. on the spot, following higher shipment quotations. There was no change in the position of ORANGE OIL from Florida since last week's report on crop damage caused by severe frosts. One shipper has estimated that his production will be only one-tenth of normal, and that the effect of the frost will be to cause reduced supplies for several years to come.

METHYL SALICYLATE is threepence per lb. dearer for 1-cwt. lots and twopence per lb. dearer for 5-cwt. lots; the schedule for larger quantities is unchanged.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

Ammonium bicarbonate.—B.P. powder, £50 5s. per ton; Carbonate, £81 10s. for lump and £85 10s. for powder.

Ammonium chloride. — One-cwt. lots B.P. powder, 105s. per cwt.; technical, 55s. Ammonium sulphate. — One-cwt. lots

10d. per lb. for B.P.C. grade. Atropine. — Per oz. for 16-oz. lots: Alkaloid and methonitrate, 39s.; METHYLBROMIDE, 38s. 6d.; SULPHATE, 34s. ALKALOID

(1,181s. for 1-kilo). BORAX.—B.P. grade, 1 ton and upwards: Granular, £54 10s.; crystals, £58; powder, £59; extra fine powder, £60 per ton, all in hessian sacks. Less £1 for paper bags. Commercial from £44 10s, to £51 per ton, as to tripe and macking. Dehydrated boray as to type and packing. Dehydrated borax is £60 per ton in hessian bags or £59 in paper bags; carriage paid in Great Britain. Surcharges for small quantities: Less than 1 ton but not less than 5 cwt., 1s. per cwt.; 3 cwt., 2s.; 1 cwt., 3s.

BORIC ACID.—B.P. grade in 1 ton and upwards (per ton): Granular, £88; crystals, £97: powder, £94 10s.; extra-fine powder, £96 10s. per ton in lined hessian bags, carriage paid in Great Britain. Less £1 per ton if supplied in paper bags. Technical from £74 to £84 10s. per ton according to type and packing ing to type and packing.

CHLOROFORM.—1-cwt. lots in winchesters, 33. 4½d. per lb.; 56-lb., 3s. 6d. In drums, 2½d. and 3s. 4d. per lb. respectively.

CHRYSAROBIN.—Per kilo, 5-kilo lots, 150s. Digoxin.—100-gm. lots, 68s. per gm.

EPHEDRINE.—ALKALOID nomina'ly 6s. 6d. per oz. SULPHATE, 4s. and HYDROCHLORIDE, 3s. 3d. per oz.

Ergometrine.—Maleate, B.P., 155s. per gm. for 20-gm. lots; tartrate, 30s. per gm. for 100-gm. lots.

ERGOTOXINE. — ETHANESULPHONATE, 10-gm. lots, B.P. '32, 60s. per gm., B.P.C. '49, 72s. 6d.

FORMALDEHYDE.—B.P. solution, lots, 755s, per ton in free drums, delivered. GALLIC ACID.—B.P., 10s. 6d. per lb. for

2-cwt. lots. Technical grade 9s. 9d. GLYCERIN.—Chemically pure B.P.:—

	Over 25 tons		5 to and und 25 to	1 to and und 5 to	d er	Under 1 ton				
TANK WAGONS	S.	đ.	5.	d.	5.	đ.	S.	d.		
10-14 tons	166	0	_				_	- '		
5-10 tons	167	0	169	0	<u> </u>		_			
DRUMS										
5-10 cwt.	170	0	172	0	175	0	181	0		
2½ cwt.	172	0	174	0	177	0	183	0		
1 cwt.	174	0	176	0	179	0	185	0		
TINS										
56 lb.	189	0	191	0	196	0	205	0		
28 lb.	195	0	197	0	202	0	210	0		
14 lb.	201	0	203	0	208	0	216	0		

Delivery of less than 1 cwt. charged 7s. 6d. extra. Drums charged and returnable. Minimum terms for technical grade glycerin s.g. 1·2627 are 161s. 0d. per cwt. for lots of over 25 tons in bulk deliveries of 10–14 tons.

GLYCYRRHETINIC ACID.—Per oz., 50s.

HYDROCYANIC ACID.—Dilute B.P.C., from 3s. 2d. to 4s. per litre, as to quantity; Scheeles from 3s. 10d. to 4s. 9d.

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE. — 27.5 per cent. by weight), £115 per ton; 35 per cent. £135 in returnable carboys.

HYDROQUINONE. — One-cwt, lots, 10s.; 1-ton, 8s. 6d. per lb.

HYOSCINE HYDROBROMIDE.—Per oz. 102s. and per kilo, 3,419s.

Hypophosphites.—Per kilo:—

	1 kilo	12.5 kilos	50 kilos
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
CALCIUM, B.P.C	17 2	16 1	15 1
IRON, B.P.C	34 10	33 7	32 5
MAGNESIUM	29 3	28 2	27 2
MANGANESE B.P.C.	35 3	33 11	32 9
POTASSIUM, B.P.C.	23 1	22 5	21 4
SODIUM, B.P.C.	19 2	18 1	17 1

LACTOSE. — B.P. in 1-ton lots packed in I-cwt. paper-lined sacks, £129 10s, per ton, delivered in the United Kingdom.

LEAD ACETATE.—B.P. crystals, 225s. per

Mandelic acid.—One-cwt. lots, 12s. 6d. er lb. Calcium salt also 12s. 6d. per lb. Calcium salt also 12s. 6d. Sodium mandelate, 13s. and Ammonium mandelate 50 per cent. solution, 7s. 6d.

METHYL SALICYLATE. — Five-ton lots, 3s. 2d. per lb.; 1-ton, 3s. 2½d.; 10-cwt., 3s. 3d.; 5-cwt., 3s. 6d.; 1-cwt., 3s. 8d.

OLEIC ACID.—B.P. grade, £171 10s. per ton. Small lots, 21s. 5d. per gall.

Oxalic acid.—Manufacturers' rates for 1-ton lots, £128 per ton.

PARACETAMOL.—Ten cwt. to 1-ton lots, 10s. 6d. per lb.

PARAFFINS.—Prices to wholesale distributors per gall.—Liquid: HEAVY, B.P., in drums, 8s, 8½d, to 8s, 9½d, as to quantity; over 500 gall. in bulk, 8s, 7½d. Light, B.P., drums, 7s, 1½d, to 7s, 2½d.; bulk, 7s, 0½d. Technical white: LIGHT, 6s, 6d, to 6s, 7d, and 6s, 3d, in bulk; MEDIUM, 7s, 7d, to 7s, 8d., bulk, 7s, 4½d. Drums charged and returnable. Soft: Best grades White medium consistency, £116 15s, per WHITE, medium consistency, £116 15s, per ton and soft consistency, £113 17s, 6d, Yellow, £94 10s. Other grades (all B.P.) at £95, £100 10s., £106 per ton for white

and at £74 17s. 6d. for yellow. non-returnable drums delivered.

PHENOL.—Ice crystals in bulk, 1s. 4d. per lb. Liquid, B.P., 1s. 9d. per lb. in 56lb. returnable tins.

Phenolphthalein.—One-cwt. 9s. per lb. PHENYTOIN SODIUM.—More than 25-kilo lots are about 43s, per kilo.

PICROTOXIN.—Per oz. 45s. 6d. (4-oz.).

RESORGINGL,—One-cwt, lots, 12s, 4d, lb.

ROCHELLE SALT.—Powder or granulated, 5-cwt, lots or over in kegs, 220s, per cwt.; 1-cwt, 222s, 6d, (bags less 5s.).

SODIUM ACETATE. — B.P.C., one cwt., 1s. 9d. per lb.

Sodium Benzoate. — One-ton 2s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.; 1-cwt., 2s. $9\frac{1}{2}$ d.

SODIUM BICARBONATE.—B.P., 1-cwt. bags, £18 per ton for 8-ton lots.

SODIUM BROMATE. — One-cwt., 9s. 9d. per 1b.

Sodium carbonate.—B.P.C. exsiccated, 70s. per cwt.; 5-cwt, 65s. per cwt.

Sodium Chloride. — B.P., 37s, 4d. per cwt. in sacks.

Sodium fluoride. — B.P.C. 1934, one-cwt. kegs, 3s. 6d. per lb.

SODIUM HYDROXIDE. — FLAKE, one-cwt. lots, 7d. per 1b.; STICKS, 4s. 5d. lb. in 14-lb. tin.

Sodium METABISULPHITE. — Granular, 1-cwt. lots, ninepence pcr lb. Sodium

SODIUM NITRITE.—B.P.C. One-cwt. kegs, 2s. 7d. per lb.

Sodium pantothenate.—Per kilo, 130s. SODIUM PERBORATE.—(Per ton). TETRA-HYDRATE (minimum 10 per cent. available oxygen) £142 5s. in 1-cwt. kegs; £134 15s. in 1-cwt. bags; PERBORATE MONOHYDRATE (minimum 15 per cent. available oxygen) is £309 15s.

Sodium percarbonate. — (Per ton) £173 15s. in kegs (bags £7 10s. per ton lower) for minimum $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. available oxygen.

Sodium phosphate. — B.P. (1-c 2s. 3d. per lb.; acid, b.p.c., 2s. 9d.

SODIUM SALICYLATE. — One-ton lots in bulk, 3s. 9d. per lb.; 5-cwt., 3s. 10d.; 1-cwt. 4s.

SODIUM SULPHATE.—B.P. from £15 to 9 per ton as to crystal. B.P. exsiccated about £66 per ton.

Sodium sulphide.—In 1-ton lots: Solid. £39 2s. 6d.; broken, £40 2s. 6d.; flake, £41 12s. 6d.; crystals, £30.

SODIUM THIOSULPHATE. — Photographic crystals in paper-lined bags, £38 per ton. Terebene. — B.P.C., one-carboy lots, 4s. 5d. per lb.

TERPIN HYDRATE.—Less than 12½ kilos, 11s. 6d. per kilo.

Theobromine.—Alkaloid, 44s. per kilo;—Calcium salicylate, 43s. 6d.;—Sodium salicylate, 40s. 6d. $(12\frac{1}{2}$ -kilo lots).

THIOGLYCOLLIC ACID. — Basic rates per lb., 97–98 per cent., 26-lb. packs, 15s.; 75 per cent., 11s. 6d. Ammonium thioglycollate, 40 per cent. ph 9'3 (24-lb. pack). 6s. 8d.; monoethanolamine thioglycollate, ph 9'9, 4 per cent., 9s. 10d. All carriage paid and subject to purchase tax.

THIOUREA.—Technical grade, 1-cwt. lots, 3s. $1\frac{1}{2}d$. per lb.; 10 cwt., 2s. $9\frac{1}{2}d$. per lb. Тнүмог.—One-cwt. lots, 14s. per lb.

d-Tubocurarine chloride. — 100-gm. lots, 60s. per gm.

UREA.—Pharmaceutical grade, £59 15s. per ton in 1-cwt. bags non-returnable; technical quality, £41 5s. per ton (4-ton

Crude Drugs

 Spot: Spanish napellus, ACONITE. 2s. 9d. per 1b.

AGAR.—Kobé No. 1, 12s. 6d. per lb. in bond; shipment, 12s., c.i.f.

ALOES. — Cape primes, spot, 185s. per cwt.; February–March shipment, 175s., c.i.f. Curação, spot, 350s.; shipment, 340s., c.i.f.

ANISE. — Chinese STAR, 185s. per cwt., spot, duty paid; shipment, 155s., c.i.f.

ARROWROOT. — St. Vincent, 1s. 6d. per lb., spot.

Belladonna. — Leaves, 0.6 per cent. 2s. 3d. per lb., duty paid. Root, testing over 0.5 per cent. 1s. 10d. per lb.

BENZOIN.—Sumatra block, spot £18 10s. to £35 per cwt. as to quality.

CALAMUS.—Root, 100s. per cwt., spot, 87s. 6d., c.i.f.

CAMPHOR. — B.P. powder nominally 4s. 9d. per lb. in bond. No c.i.f. offers.

Cardamoms.—Aleppy greens, 8s. per lb. spot; shipment, 7s. c.i.f. Seeds, spot, 16s. 6d.

Cascara.—Spot, 1961 peel, 225s. per cwt. 1962 peel, 215s. and for shipment, 205s., c.i.f.

Cassia. — Fistula, 110s. per cwt.; lignea (whole), for prompt shipment, 350s., c.i.f.; spot, 375s., duty paid; broken, 235s., c.i.f.

Chamomile. — Roman-type, 7s. per lb.; Belgian new crop offers vary between 10s, and 14s. per lb. for forward delivery. Matricaria, 7s. 6d. on the spot.

CHERRY BARK. — Thin natural, 1s. 9d. per lb.; shipment, 1s. 8d., c.i.f

CHILLIES. — Nigerian, 160s. Mombasa, 225s.; Zanzibar, 170s.

CINNAMON QUILLS.—Shipment (c.i.f., per lb.) 4 O's, 6s. $3\frac{1}{4}d$.; single O, 5s. $9\frac{1}{4}d$.; seconds, 4s. $9\frac{1}{4}d$.; quillings, 3s. $9\frac{1}{4}d$.; featherings, 1s. $11\frac{3}{4}d$.

CLOVES. — Zanzibar spot, 2s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. for standard grade; shipment, 2s. $7\frac{1}{4}$ d., c.i.f.

COCHINEAL.—Canary Isles black-brilliant nominal; silver-grey, 12s. per lb., c.i.f. Peruvian, silver-grey, 10s., c.i.f.

COCILLANA.—Bark, 2s, 3d, to 2s, 6d, per lb, on the spot; only limited stocks.

COLOCYNTH PULP. — Spot, 2s. 6d. per lb. nominal; no c.i.f. offers.

ELEMI.—Spot, 1s. 6d. per 1b. Shipment, 1s. 1d., c.i.f.

Ergot.—East European, 7s. 6d. per lb., i.f.; Portuguese, 8s. 9d., c.i.f. and 8s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. landed terms.

Gum ACACIA. — Kordofan-cleaned sorts. 150s. per cwt., spot; shipment, 138s., c.i.f.

HENNA. - Indian, spot, about 80s. per cwt.; shipment, 65s., c.i.f.

HONEY. — (Per cwt.) Australian light amber, 105s, to 110s, and medium amber supplies short at 102s, 6d, to 107s, 6d. Argentine, 122s, 6d, to 127s, 6d.; Jamaican, 115s.; Mexican, 110s, to 115s.; Canadian, 150s, to 155s.; all ex warehouse.

IPECACUANHA. — Spot Colombian. 65s. per lb., nominal. Shipment (c.i.f.): Colombian, 62s. per lb. nominal; Costa Rican, small lots about 84s. 6d., c.i.f Nicaraguan and Brazilian per gueted. and Brazilian not quoted.

JUNIPER BERRIES. — Hungarian, 95s. per cwt.; German, 145s. spot.

Karaya. — No. 1 gum, spot nominal; No. 2, 285s. per cwt.

KOLA NUTS. — African 5½d. spot and

 $4\frac{1}{2}$ d., c.i.f. (per lb.). Lanolin. — Anhydrous B.P. is from 170s. to 190s. per cwt. in 1-ton lots delivered, free drums.

LEMON PEEL.—Spot, 2s. 3d. per lb.

Linseed. — Whole, 75s. per cwt.; crushed, 105s.

LIQUORICE. — Natural root: Russian, 65s. per cwt.; Anatolian, 57s. 6d.; Persian,

52s, 6d.; Sicilian 1-kilo bundles, 1s. 6d. per lb. Block juice: Anatolian from 200s. per cwt; Italian stick from 329s. to 470s. per

Lobelia Herb.—American spot, 6s. 3d. per 1b.

MACE. — Whole, pale blade, 15s. per lb. spot.

Malefern.—Root for shipment quoted at 75s. per cwt., c.i.f.

MENTHOL.—Chinese: spot, 47s. 6d. per lb. duty paid; January shipment, 41s., c.i.f. Brazilian, 23s. 6d. in bond; 22s. 6d., c.i.f. Formosan, 26s. 6d. in bond; shipment, 27s., c.i.f. MENTHOL.—Chinese: spot, 47s. 6d. ment, 27s., c.i.f.

MERCURY.—About £61 10s. per flask of 76-lb.

NUTMEGS. — West Indian 80's, 6s. 6d. er lb. spot; sound unassorted, 4s. 3d.; defectives, 3s. 6d.

Nux vomica.—Cochin, 75s. per cwt. on the spot.

Orange peel. — Spot: Sweet ribbon, 1s. 10d. per lb.; bitter quarters: West Indian, 11½d.; Spanish, 1s.; bitter ribbon,

PEPPER.—White Sarawak spot, 2s. 10d. to 2s. 11d. per lb. as to quality; shipment, 2s. 8½d., c.i.f. Black Sarawak spot, 2s. 4½d.; shipment, 2s. 0¼d., c.i.f. Black Malabar, 305s. per cwt. spot; shipment, 247s. 6d., c.i.f.

PIMENTO. — Spot value 616s, per cwt.; shipment, 580s. with resellers at 560s.

Pyrethrum. — Extracts—partially waxed, 25 per cent. pyrethrins, 74s. 6d. to 65s. 6d. per lb.; decolorised dewaxed, 20 per cent., 66s. 6d. to 59s. 4d. per lb.

Quassia.—Spot, 57s. 6d. per cwt.

QUILLAIA. — Spot. 180s. per cwt. New crop for shipment, 130s., c.i.f.

SAFFRON. — Mancha superior, 160s. per lb. spot.

Sarsaparilla. — Jamaican native red spot, 2s. 6d. per lb.; prompt shipment, 2s. 1d., c.i.f.

2s. 1d., c.i.f.

SEEDS. — (Per cwt.) ANISE. — Spanish, 285s., duty paid, CARAWAY. — Dutch, 152s. 6d., duty paid, CELERY, — Indian, 280s., spot; shipment, current crop for January shipment, 235s., c.i.f.; new crop for June—July, 182s. 6d., c.i.f. CORIANDER.—Moroccan, 48s. 6d., duty paid; Indian, 50s.; shipment Moroccan for January shipment, 40s., c.i.f. CUMIN. — Cyprian, 175s.; Indian, 160s.; Iranian, 170s., duty paid; shipment Iranian, 140s., c.i.f. DILL. — Indian, 87s. 6d., spot; shipment, 63s., c.i.f. FENNEL.—Indian, 115s., spot sellers; shipment, 102s. 6d., c.i.f. FENUGREEK.—Moroccan, 57s. 6d., duty paid; shipment, 44s. 6d., c.i.f. quoted. MUSTARD. — English, 55s. to 80s. according to quality. to 80s. according to quality.

SENEGA. — Spot, 15s. 3d. per lb.; shipment, 15s., c.i.f., nominal.

SHELLAC.—F.O.T.N., 192s. 6d. per cwt.;
No. 1, 207s. 6d.; F.O., 225s. to 275s., spot.

SQUILL.—White nominally 80s, per cwt. on the spot; new crop quoted at 75s., c.i.f.

STYRAX.—Spot. 21s. per lb.; shipment. 20s. 6d., c.i.f.

Tonquin Beans.—Para spot, 5s. 6d. per .; shipment, 5s., c.i.f.; Trinidad, 8s., spot.

Tragacanth. — No. 1 ribbon, £132 10s. to £135 per cwt. No. 2, £125 to £127 10s.

TURMERIC. -- Madras finger quoted at 157s. 6d. per cwt. spot; prompt shipment, 150s., c.i.f.; new-crop (March-April), 125s., c.i.f. quoted.

Vanillin.—Rates (per lb.) are now:—5-cwt. lots, 21s. 6d.; 1-cwt., 21s. 9d.; 56-lb., 22s.; small quantities, 22s. 6d.

WITCH HAZEL LEAVES.—Spot quotations are 2s. 10d. per lb.

Essential and Expressed Oils

ALMOND.—Sweet, English expressed, 7s. per lb.; foreign, 5s. 6d.

AMBER.—Rectified on the spot, 1s. 6d. per lb.

Arachis. — Spot, 2–5 ton lots naked exmill, £113 per ton.

CADE.—Spanish, 2s. per lb. for drum lots. CAJUPUT.—Spot from 10s. per lb.

Calamus. — Spot, about 56s. per lb.; shipment, 38s., per lb., c.i.f.

Camphor, white. — Chinese, 2s. 3d., duty paid, per lb.; shipment, 1s. 9d., c.if. Cardamom.—English-distilled unquoted;

imported, 260s, per lb. Chamomile.—Smalls 640s. per lb.

CTRONELLA. — Ceylon, spot. 8s. 6d.; shipment, 8s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f. Formosan, 12s. 3d. in bond; January shipment, 12s., c.i.f.; Chinese, spot, 11s. 9d. in bond; January shipment, 11s. 9d., c.i.f.

CLOVE.—Madagascar leaf spot, 8s. 1½d. per lb., duty paid; shipment, 6s. 9d., c.i.f. RECTIFIED 87-88 per cent., 12s. Distilled bud-oil, English B.P., 27s. for 1-cwt.

CORIANDER.—B.P. oil, 46s. per lb., spot. CUMIN.—English distilled oil, 130s. per lb.; imported, 85s.

EUCALYPTUS.—B.P., 5s. 3d. and 5s. 6d. per lb. on spot for 70-75 and 80-85 respectively.

GERANIUM.—Bourbon, 95s. to 110s. per lb. on the spot.

JUNIPER. — B.P.C. 1949 oil is from 15s. per lb. JUNIPER WOOD, from 5s.

LEMONGRASS. - Spot, 14s. 3d. per lb.; shipment, 14s., c.i.f.

ORANGE.—Floridan sweet oil, not quoted; West Indian, 3s. 6d. per lb.; Palestinian, 5s., spot. Californian for shipment, about 10s., c.i.f. Terpeneless, 225s. Bitter, 24s.

PEPPERMINT. — Arvensis: Chinese spot, 19s. 6d.; shipment, 17s. 3d., c.i.f. Brazilian spot, 7s. 3d.; shipment, 6s. 9d. to 7s. as to brand, c.i.f. Piperita: Italian, 50s. to 70s., spot. American from 35s. to 38s. 6d. per lb. as to make.

ROSEMARY. — Spanish is quoted from 7s. 6d. per lb. spot.

Sandalwood. — Spot Mysore, 135s. per lb.; forward, East Indian, 125s., c.i.f.

Sassafras. — Brazilian is from 2s. 3d. per lb., duty paid.

SPEARMINT,—American oil on the spot 24s. per lb.

UNITED STATES REPORT

NEW YORK, JANUARY 1: NICOTINIC ACID from overseas was advanced by 20 cents to \$2.80 cents per kilo whereas domestic prices continued unchanged around \$3.50 to \$3.65, depending upon quality. BRUCINE advanced to make the ALKALOID 50 cents per oz. and SUL-PHATE, 45 cents, each 5 cents higher to \$1.40 per pound. Lower per lb. among CRUDE DRUGS were HYDRASTIS at \$2.70, down 10 cents, and Lycopodium at \$2.25, down 25 cents. Another five-cent decline in Brazilian MENTHOL brought the price down to \$3.60 a lb. LINDANE was reduced by 20 cents to \$1.15 a lb. for the 25 per cent. grade, but Malathion will be advanced by two cents on January 7 to 90 cents a lb. Higher per lb. among ESSENTIAL OILS were Algerian GERANIUM at \$14, up 50 cents; Florida Orange at 50 cents, up 25 cents; resale Lemongrass oil at \$2.25, up five cents and Eucalyp-TUS, 80-85, at \$1.10 (up 10 cents). Bourbon GERANIUM OIL declined to \$15.75 a lb. and Bois DE ROSE to \$2.25 (50 cents down).

NOTES ON NEW **MEDICAMENTS**

ALIDINE. — Chemistry: Ethyl-1-4'-aminophenethyl-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylate. known as anileridine, the compound is related to pethidine, differing in the replacement of the N-methyl group by N-ethyl-p-amiino phenol. That structural change is accompanied by an increase in activity, and a reduction in some side-effects. The analgesic potency of the drug is considered to be intermediate between that of morphine and pethidine.

DIOCTYL-MEDO FORTE.—Chemistry: Dioctyl

sodium sulphosuccinate. The compound has surface-active and detergent properties, and is used as a wetting and penetrating agent to prevent and relieve fæcal dehydration. The increased dose of the drug in the forte product is designed to prevent the feecal impaction that may follow the use of barium sulphate for x-ray visualisation of the gastro-intestinal tract. Dioctyl sodium sulphosuccinate is present, to gether with anthraquinone laxatives, in Crolax and Emulax.

EPPY. - Constituents: Lævo-adrenaline, 1 per cent., in an isotonic, buffered solution of boric acid. Adrenaline is used in glaucoma to reduce the intra-ocular pressure, but the acidity of ordinary solutions is a disadvantage. In Eppy the adrenaline is understood to be present as base, and not salt; the pH is reduced to the physiological level of 7.4, with a consequent reduction in irritation. HAZOL.—Chemistry: 2(4'-tertiary butyl-2'-6'-di-

methyl-3-hydroxybenzyl)-2-imidazolinium chloride. The compound is related to other imidazoline derivatives having a vasoconstrictor and decongestive effect, but is characterised by a prompt and prolonged, action. Related compounds include (2-naphthyl-1-methyl)imidazoline or naphthazoline (Privine) and tetrahydrolozine (Tyzanol). Other nasal decongestants include phenylephrine, present in Hayphryn, Fenox, Narex and Ncophryn, 2-aminoheptane (Tuamine) and methoxamine (Vasylox),

MECLOTIN.—Constituents: Meclozine chloride, phenylpropanolamine hydrochloride, soluble aspirin and caffeine. The antihistaminic and decongestive properties of meclozine are reinforced by phenylpropanolamine which has the property of reducing ædema and congestion of the nasal mucosa. The symptomatic treatment of the common cold by those drugs is extended by the addition of an analgesic (aspirin) and a stimulant (caffeine) is included to relieve the mild depression caused by a cold. Other preparations having a similar pharmacological basis include Capriton, Emprazil. Rinurel and Triogesic

PANCREX V .- A pancreas preparation with a high degree of enzymatic activity. High activity is essential in the oral treatment of pancreatic deficency, because some of the enzymes (trypsin, lipase and amylase), may be destroyed in the stomach and not reach the intestines in an active form. The presence of other protein material in the stomach may have a protective effect on pancreatic enzyme preparations, and Pancrex should therefore be given with meals. Other high-potency pancreatin products include Cotazym and Panar.

COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.

Monday, January 7

LONDON SECTIONS, ROYAL INSTITUTE OF CHEM-ISTRY and SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, 14 Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1, at 5.45 p.m., Dr. A. King on "Scientific Research in Europe in Relation to Economic Development,"

PLYMOUTH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, lecture hall, Freedom Fields hospital, Plymouth, at 7.30 p.m. Talk by Mr. R. Billings (chief inspector, weights and measures).

Tuesday, January 8

CHESTERFIELD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Station hotel, Chesterfield, at 8 p.m. "Per-

DONCASTER BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Ivanhoe hotel, Sprotborough, Doncaster, at 8,15 p.m. Mr. A. Sams (Bolex, Ltd.), on "Ciné Photography."

GLASGOW PHARMACY CLUB, Craig's tea-rooms

Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, Whist drive, Guildford Branch, Pharmaceutical Society, Prince of Walcs hotel, Guildford, at 7.30 p.m. Talk by Dr. Joules (Milford chest hospital). MANCHESTER PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION and BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Fallowfield hotel, Manchester, Dance.

SOUTH-EAST BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Prince of Orange hotel, 189 Greenwich High Road, London, S.E.10, at 8 p.m. Mr. A. L. Dyke (chief inspector, drugs branch) on "The

Wembley Branch, Pharmaceutical Society, Town hall, Wembley, at 8 p.m. Mr. L. Pricst on "Forensic Pharmacy and Problems affecting the Practice of Pharmacy."

Wednesday, January 9

BIRMINGHAM PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION and BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Botanical gardens, Edgbaston, at 8 p.m. New year carnival dance.

BLACKPOOL BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, New Central hotel, at 3.30 p.m. Annual children's party.

GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND BRANCH, PHAR-MACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Walden, Oban, at 8 p.m. "Antibiotics" (tape-recorded lecture),

Microbiology Group, Society of Chemical In-dustry and Society for Applied Bacteri-OLOGY, Barnes hall, Royal Society of Medicine, Wimpole Street, London, W.1, at 2.15 p.m. Four papers on "Applied Aspects of Mixed Microbial Populations.

SWANSEA AND WEST GLAMORGAN BRANCH, PHAR-MACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Dragon hotel, Swansea, at 7.45 p.m. Members' night.

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION

Figures in these columns represent number of appearances of the "spot" during the week,

January 13—19	London	Midland	North	Scotland	Wales	South	Z E	Anglia	Ulster	Westward	Border	Grampian	Eireann	Channel Is.	W.&N.W
4-way cold tablets	2 2 4 4 4 3 3 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 3 3 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1	- 2 - 2 - 8 - 8 - 3 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 8 - 8 - 3 - 3 - 1 - 1 - 7 2 2 3 3	2 2 2 6 3 3 1 3 -1 7 	3 3 3 13 6 8 — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	-6 3 -7 10 -1 3 2 26 4 1 -2 3 3	1 6 — 6 7 — 3 — 2 2 2 2 — 3 — 1 — 6 3 3 3 3 — 4	1 8 — 4 8 1 — 2 2 2 3 — 3 — 3 — 3 — 7 3 — 4 4 8 — 4 4 8 — 4 4 8 — 3 — 4 4 8 — 4 4 4 — 4 4 4 — 4 4 4 — 4 4 4 4	1 7 1 3 6 — 1 2 3 1 1 — 1 — 1 — 4 — 3 — 2 7 5 5 — 4	3 6 — 7 — 1 3 1 — 2 — 5 — 3 — 7 — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	1 5 2 - 5 7 1 3 4 1 3 - 4 5 2	1 9 1 7 7 3 8 — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	1 6 2 5 1 1 2		1 6 - 3 4	Î 7 1
Venos	2 2 1 —	3 1 2 2 2 2	2 1 2 1 1 2	5 1 1 3 4 3.		2 1 2 2 4 2	- - - 2	2 1 2 4 2 2		- - - 2	· 2 - - - 2	4 2			

Thursday, January 10

DURHAM COUNTY BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SO-CIETY, Three Tuns hotel, New Elvet, Durham City, at 7.45 p.m. Mr. H. Pattison (superinten-Durham pricing bureau) on Pricing Your Prescriptions."

GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND BRANCH, PHAR-MACEUTICAL SOCIETY, students' union, Royal College of Science and Technology, John Street, Glasgow, C.1, at 7.45 p.m. Todd lecture, Address by Dr. G. Brownlee (professor of phar-

macology, King's College, London University).
HOUNSLOW BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY,
Sun hotel, Hanworth Road, Hounslow, at
8 p.m. Mr. W. H. Miller on "The Work of
the Consumers' Association."

WESTERN SECTION, SOCIETY FOR ANALYTICAL CHE-MISTRY, and BRISTOL SECTION, ROYAL INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTRY, University of Bristol, at 6 p.m. Dr. T. S. West on "New Developments in Chelatometry—A Review of Methods and Reagents to EDTA."

Friday, January 11

EXELER BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Royal Clarence hotel, at 7.45 p.m. Lecture and film by Mr. G. Price (Geigy Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.), on "A review of Psychiatric Therapeu-tics."

INSTITUTION OF CHEMICAL ENGINEERS, theatre, Science Museum, South Kensington, London, S.W.7, at 2.30 p.m. Lectures for senior schoolboys. Mr. E. S. Scilers on "Stages in the Development of an Industrial Process" and Professor M. W. Tring on "Some Possible Future Developments in Industrial Industrial Process". dustry.

MERSEYSIDE BRANCH, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACISTS, No. 2 Bluccoat Chambers, School Lanc, Liverpool, 1, at 7.30 p.m. Social evening.

TRADE MARKS

APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED BEFORE REGISTRATION

From the "Trade Marks Journal," Dccember 19, 1962

For chemical products for use in agriculture, horticulture and forestry; manures (natural and artificial), (1)

BIDRIN, 837,506, by Shell International Petroleum Co., London, S.E.1.

For chemical products for use in agriculture, arboriculture, horticulture and viticulture (1)

CUMAN, 839,804, by CIBA, Ltd., Basle, Switzerland.

For non-medicated toilet preparations and cosmetic preparations, all in spray form, and for sale in the United Kingdom and for export to Republic of Ireland and the Channel

Device with words PONDS SPRAY'N STAY, 835.590 by Chesebrough-Pond's, Ltd., London, N.W.10.

For cosmetic preparations (3)

NADINOLA, 825,207, by Chattanooga Medieine Co., Chattanooga, Tennessee, U.S.A. For all goods (3) and (5)

Device with words SHE + HE SIE + ER LEI + LUI, 828,478-79, by Kaloderma, A.G., Basle, Switzerland.

For preparations for the hair (3)

TRICOL, 829,461, by Ashe Laboratories, Ltd., Leatherhead, Surrey,

For perfumes, cosmetic preparations, shampoos, hair lotions, dentifrices, depilatory preparations, and toilet articles (3)

GOLDEN DISC, B829,877, by Rolls Razor,

Ltd., London, N.W.2.

For bleaching preparations and substances for laundry use; cleaning, polishing, scouring and abrasive preparations, and soaps (3)

TURTLE, 830,168, by N. Kilvert & Sons, Ltd., Trafford Park, Manchester, 17.

For non-medicated toilet preparations, soaps, perfumes, cosmetics, essential oils, dentifrices and hair lotions (3)

SWANDOWN COVER GLO, SWANDOWN BEAUTY GLO, 830,473-74, by Henry Tetlow Co., Ltd., London, W.10.

For suntaining preparations being cosmetic or non-medicated toilet preparations (3)

COPATON, 833,873, by Plough, Inc., Memphis, Tennessee, U.S.A.

For non-medicated toilet preparations for men (3)

THAT MAN, B833,930, by Revlon, Inc., New York, U.S.A

For non-medicated toilet preparations, and cos-PRETTY SET BY NIVEA, 835,363, by T. J.

Smith & Nephew, Ltd., Hull, Yorks.

For cleaning, polishing, scouring and abrasive preparations; soaps and detergents (not for use in industrial or manufacturing processes) (3)

PROGAM, 836,248, by Proctor & Gamble, Ltd., Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

For preparations for use in waving the hair, hair setting preparations, hair lotious, hair oils and

FEEDA COIFFURE ELEGANTE, 836,543, by Teeda, Ltd., London, W.1.

For all goods (3) OCCUR!, 838,229, by Avon Cosmetics, Ltd., Northampton.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances

for human and veterinary use (5) EVANS MEDICAL, 821,105, by Evans Medieal, Ltd., Speke, Liverpool, 24,

For medicated preparations for the treatment of the skin and scalp (5)

ENDEN, 824,167, by Helene Curtis Industries, Ine., Chieago, Illinois, U.S.A.

For pharmaceutical products for human use (5) CROSS AND CRESCENT BRAND, 831,970,

by Fraser Chemicals, Ltd., London, S.E.13. For medicated ointments, medicated creams, medicated dusting powders, sanitary clothing and absorbent pads for use therewith, all for babies; cotton wool (pharmaceutical); absorbent dressings, bandages, lint and moss, all for medical and surgical use (5)

BABY LIFE, B834,194, by Maedonald Taylor, Ltd., Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancs. For all goods (5)

EROMEDIN, 834,303, by Iromedica, A.G., St. Gallen, Canton of St. Gallen, Switzerland.

TIA, 834.683, by British Chemotheutic Products, Ltd., Bradford, Yorks, O-FRESHO, B835,750, by Smith & Nephew, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City, Herts.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances

URISEP, 834,453, WINTOMYLON, 836,288, by Winthrop Group, Ltd., Surbiton, Surrey. BACTODIL, 837,346, STRESTAL, 837,619, by Sterwin, A.G., Zug, Switzerland.

For pharmaceutical preparations and products for human use, all containing iron and all being for export from the United Kingdom (5)

FEROVYTA, 836,278, by American Products Corporation, New York, U.S.A.

For insect-repelling preparations, and insecticides

KEETOPEL, 836,420, by Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd., London, S.E.1.

For pharmaceutical preparations in the form of lotions, for use in the treatment of the eyes (5)

COLUBLEU, 836,459, by E. C. M. Laboratories (London), Ltd., London, W.I.

For medicated mouth washes containing seltzer water (5)

WARREX ORAL-SELTZER, 836,694, by Warrick Brothers, Ltd., Coventry.

For suspensory bandages (5)

J.P., B811,595, by Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, New Jersey, U.S.A.

For electric blankets (9)

SEAFOAM, 831,392, by Rogerson Page, Ltd., London, W.C.1.

From the "Trade Marks Journal," December 28, 1962

For laboratory reagents for determining the coagu. lability of blood (1)

Device with words DIAGEN TWO-SEVEN-TEN REAGENT, 826,595, by Kenneth William Ernest Denson, Thame, Oxford.

For fertilisers (1)

LIQUINURE BLACK BAND 830.307 LIQUINURE ORANGE BAND, LIQUINURE BLUE BAND, 830,309-10, by Liquinure Sales, Ltd., London, W.1.

For fertilisers, fertilising salts for plants, and artificial and natural manures (1) and for preparations and products for exterminating, destroying and killing insects, pests, vermin, animals

weeds: fungicides and disinfectants (5) Device with words BLACK FLAG, 837,420-23,

by E. R. Howard, Ltd., Ipswich, Suffolk, For all goods, but not including preparations and substances for laundry use, cleaning, polishing, scouring and abrasive preparations, or household soap (3)

PROGENITIN, 826,900, by Revlon, Inc., New York, U.S.A.

For lipsticks and rouge (3)

PEPPERMINT TWIST, B834,298, by Beauty Counselors of London, Ltd., Lewes, Sussex. For detergents; soaps; bleaching preparations and starch preparations, all for laundry use (3)

COATENE, 838,022, by Samuel Berger & Co.,

Ltd., London, E.3.

(5)

For veterinary preparations for internal use (5) HEXIPHIN, 811,297, by Cooper, McDougall & Robertson, Ltd., Berkhamsted, Herts. For all goods (5)

CONSIDIL, 826,509, by S. G. Dunean (Pharmaceuticals), Ltd., Aberdeen, ETHAMBUTOL, 836,905, by American Cyanamid Co., Wayne, New Jersey, U.S.A. VITACIMIN, 838,700, by Takeda Yakuhin Kogyo K. K., Osaka, Japan. For pharmaceutical preparations and substances

EQUINAN, 836,915, PLASTIJEX, 836,919, by Stevenson, Turner & Boyee, Ltd., Guelph, Ontario Canada, SORQUIL, 839,021, by H. Lundbeek & Co., A/S. Copenhagen, Denmark.

For inorganic matrices of bone for use in bonegrafting (5)

OSSAR, B830,909, by Lääke Oy, Turku, Finland. For pharmaceutical preparations containing seuna

(5) SENNOSID 833,496, by British Chemotheutie

Products, Ltd., Bradford, Yorks. For insecticides and fungicides (5)

THORADEX, 834,373, by Baywood Chemieals, Ltd., London, W.C.1.

For photographic lettses (9) E-CHIBANON, 837,293, by Star Cameras, Ltd., London, W.2.

PATENTS

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED From the "Official Journal (Patents)," December 19, 1962

Process for the preparation of N-methyl paravallarine, R. Bellon, 917,447.

Organo-phosphorous S-triazine derivatives and pesticidal compositions containing them. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 917,420.

Cleaning, and disinfecting or sterilising process. Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation, 917,432. Halogenated cyclopentenes and fungicidal com-

positious containing them. Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 917,639.

Carbeneyl-amidines, Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 917,642,

Saturated pad for cleausing and deodorising. Youngs Rubber Corporation, 917,885.

Pest control agents, Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 917.843. Pyridazones and compositions containing them for

influencing plant growth. Badusege Anilin- & Soda-Fabrik, A.G. 917,849.

Acetylenic thiophosphoric esters. Soe, Generale per L'Industria Mineraria e Chimica, 917,578, Fungicidal compositions, Farbenfabriken Bayer,

A.G. 917,760.

Detergent composition useful as shampoo. Procter & Gamble, Ltd. 917,496.

Inextensible net for catamenial pads. Chi-Kwong Wong, 917,626.

Photographic cameras having built-in exposure meters. Kamera-Und Kinowerke Dresden Veb. 917,907.

British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each), from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chaneery Lane, London, W.C.2, from February 4.

CONTEMPORARY THEMES

Subjects of contributions in current medical and technical periodicals, All dates are in 1962.

PENICILLINASE PRODUCTION in some Science, December 7.

SIMPLIFIEO COLOUR PHOTOGRAPHY, A technique for, in veterinary practice. Vet. Rec., Decem-

HALOXON. The anthelmintie efficiency of, against the adult and immature stages of sheep gastro-intestinal nematodes, *Vet Rec.*, December 15. PHENOTHIAZINE OERIVATIVES, Potentiation of

phosphorus insectie des by. J. Amer. med. Ass., November 24.

NOMENCLATURE of drugs, J. Amer. med. Ass., November 24.

VITAMIN B12. Is it of value in psoriasis? Brit. med. J., December 29, 1962.

WARD DRESSING TECHNIQUE for use with central supply. Brit. med. J., December 29, 1962.

MPICILLIN. Treatment of exacerbations AMPICILLIN.

ehronic bronchitis with. Brit. med. J., December

FUSIDIC ACID: laboratory and clinical assessment. Brit, med. J., December 22.

BEOSIOE BLOOD UREA, Brit, med. J., December 22. HORMONES. Hibernators and their. New Scientist. December 20.

Quantitative determination of, GRISEOFULVIN. Nature, December 22.

MALIGNOLIPIN and malignant tumours, Nature, December 22. ROYAL JELLY. Quantitative analysis of sugars in.

Nature, December 22.

VASICINONE and related compounds. Bronchodilating action of, Nature, December 22,

DISORDERS of the body's carbohydrate store, New Scientist, December 27. METRONIDAZOLE in trichomonas vaginalis infec-

tions. New Scientist, December 27.

PHENOBARBITAL: effect on learning in epileptic children. New Scientist, December 27.

A PENICILLIN TABLEAU: chemistry, pharmaey,

pharmaeology. Amer. J. hosp. Pharm., Novem-

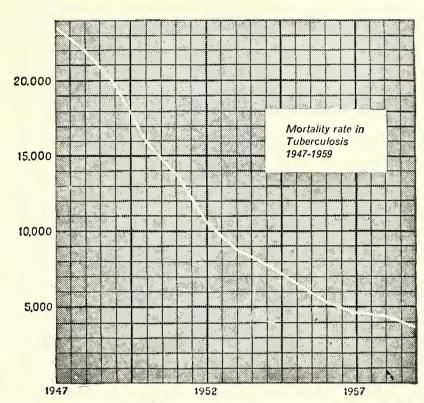
NARCOTIC CONTROL, Better nareotic control with less work. Amer. J. hosp. Pharm., November. STREPTOKINASE INEUSIONS. Experience with.

Lancet, December 22. CHIOROTETRACYCLINE Binding of, on the sporulating cells of bacilli and the atypical development of spores. Nature, December 29.





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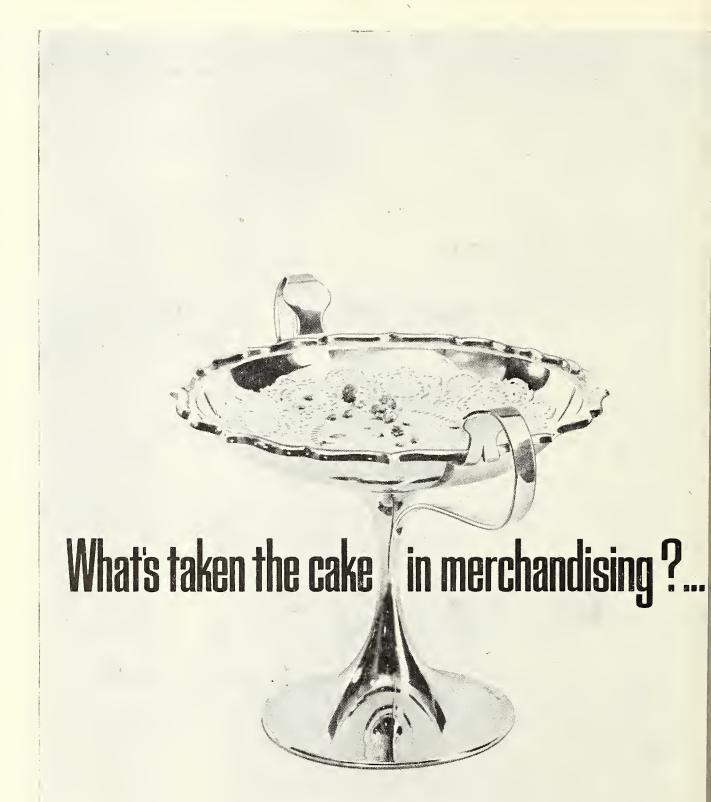
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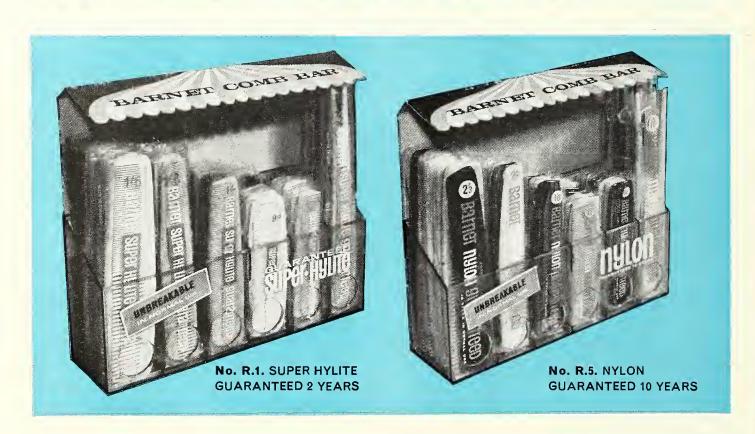
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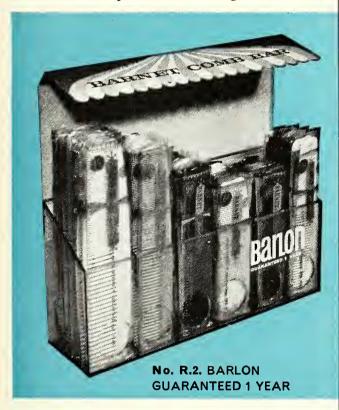
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Every 6 doz. cabinet ordered before Feb. 15th, 1963 comes with FREE introductory box of the new Barnet DORLON FILLED NAILBRUSHES. Guaranteed for one year sale value 10/6d. And with every small cabinet $\frac{1}{4}$ doz. FREE COMBS.

With No. R.35 a free box of family size nail brushes retail value 15/-.

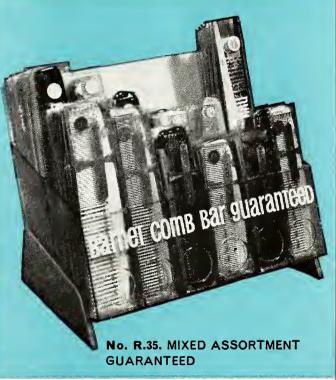


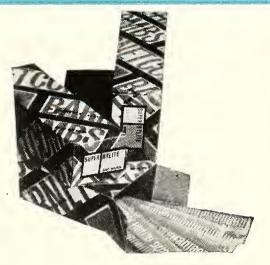
REFILLS

SHOW YOU BONUS PROFITS
ALL YEAR ROUND

Every time you refill a Barnet Comb Bar you make extra profits. Packed 1 dozen, refills are obtainable from all Barnet wholesalers.

See us at Harrogate, Room G.308 Grand Hotel, 12th—19th January





Spotlight your bottles with elegant caps from IBC



THE INTERNATIONAL BOTTLE CO. LTD.

140 PARK LANE · LONDON W1 · TELEPHONE: MAY 6992 (5 LINES) · TELEGRAMS: AUTREFOIS AUDLEY LONDON

You would be justified in drawing the attention of your medical friends to

'falapen'

as an inexpensive and very convenient way of giving, by mouth, Penicillin G, still the most generally useful antibiotic

One tablet of **falapen** every twelve hours (the usual dosage) costs (basic NHS) less than 1s. 2d. per day

OUR STANDARD PUBLICATION IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



DUNCAN, FLOCKHART & CO LTD

EDINBURGH

FROM 1st FEBRUARY

7,400,000 WOMEN

(TOTAL COMBINED READERSHIP)

WILL SEE THE

NEW BIG ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN FOR

BOSEMARY SHAMPOO

IN

WOMAN'S WEEKLY

WOMAN'S REALM

CHECK YOUR STOCKS NOW

MAKE SURE YOU CAN MEET
THE DEMAND

Heath & Heather Ltd.

What she wants and thousands like her is

LOTIL GREAM

NATIONALLY ADVERTISED TO ENSURE FLOURISHING SALES—

good profits for you!

For painful cracked thumbs and fingertips, that trouble so many of your customers in winter, specially prepared LOTIL CREAM is a real boon and blessing. And with every tube of LOTIL you sell, you make not only a satisfied customer, but a profit of 1/1d. for yourself.



33 a tube

Trade Price 21/4 per doz. plus 4/5 P.T. Retail 3/3 (inc. P.T.). Bonus terms—13 to the doz. on orders for 3 doz. 5% discount on orders for £5 which may include other John Bell lines.

JOHN BELL, HILLS & LUCAS LTD., Oxford Works, Worsley Bridge Road, London, S.E.26.



Furls

FUR EYELASHES with the Natural look-

* SELF-ADHESIVE REAL
FUR EYELASHES in
this luxurious display pack.

Only real fur can give the fine points and uneven lengths for a truly natural look.

Increased production now enables us to meet all demands for this well-established product.

Complete range of colours and styles. Retail price 15/- each.

6/- PROFIT ON EACH PAIR

Made and patented by

THE ERIC DOUGLAS COMPANY, 13 Bancroft, Hitchin, Herts.

Telephone: HITCHIN 50359 and HATFIELD 3888



Extra 12½°/. Profit—

Can be yours on only **£10** purchase of Dressings. Terms 30 days.

ALL DRESSINGS IN TRANSPARENTLY WRAPPED CARTONS

PRICES

Doz.	Unit ABSORBEN	COTTON	WOOL	Doz. U	nit PLAIN	ABSOR	BENT GA	UZE
	B.P.C.	Doz. cartons	Suggested retail each		B.P.C.		Doz.	Suggested retail each
	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz	4/10	7d.		$\frac{1}{4}$ yd.		3/6	5d.
		c'17	10d.		î ,		5/ Î	8d.
	2 oz	10/11	1/4	.	Ī 1		8/9	1/1
	4 oz.	19/2	2/5		3 ýd.		19/3	2/6
	8 oz	22/2	3/9		6 yd.		35/5	4/0
	16 oz	64/0	7/2		12 ýd.		68/10	7/8
	HOSPITAL	COTTON W	OOL		W.0.W	RΔN	DAGES B	PC
		F / C					lividually v	
		1.	$7\frac{1}{2}$ d.		1// 3		2/3	3∄d.
•••••		/	1/1 1/10		$l_{\frac{1}{2}}'' \times 4$		3/8	$5\frac{1}{2}d$.
		0 = 10	2/10		ā" 4		4/6	źd.
***************************************	1.4	47/0	5/3		$2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4$		5/6	8d.
•••••		47/0	J/3		$\tilde{3}'' \times 4$		6′/5	9 1 d.
	PLAIN ABS	ORBENT L	INT		411		11/9	1/̈6
	B.P.C.				6" × 6	,	17 [′] /4	2/2
	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz	6/5	9d.		CREPE F	BANDA	GES B.P	C
	Ī oz	9/8	1/2			stretc		
	2 oz	17/0	2/2		2"		19/3	2/2
	4 oz	31/3	3/6		$2\frac{1}{2}''$		23/5	2//7
	8 oz	58/3	6/6		3 <i>̃"</i>		27/11	3/2
		112/6	12/6		3 <u>1</u> "		32 [′] / l	3′/7
	BORIC ACII	I INT R D	_		4 ″		36/4	4 / I
					5 <i>"</i>		45/8	5/0
	$\frac{1}{2}$ OZ	_ /	10d.		6"		54/5	6/0
	I oz	. /	1/4		MIIITIP	IF PA	CK DRES	SINGS
	2 oz	_ /.	2/3		B.P.C.	LLIA	CK DILLS	J111 U J
	8 oz	,	3/9				24/11	2/10
		I I	7/0		No. I	• •	1	3/ 1 0
•••••	16 oz	123/0	13/9	I	No. 2	• •	57/6	6/6

R. MILLNER (Chemists' Sundries) LTD.

486 STRETFORD ROAD · MANCHESTER 16 Telephone: TRA 0588



A new approach to traditional treatment with introductory BONUS OFFER

> Morhusept germicidal cream is an elegant new formulation of specially treated Cod Liver Oil and Cetrimide B.P. The cream is free from offensive odour, stickiness and greasiness, and is delicately rose-perfumed. Morhusept is being actively promoted to the Nursing Profession, Women's Health Officers and Infant Welfare Workers throughout the country. Packed in 40 gramme tubes to sell at 3/6 (including Purchase Tax 6d.). Trade price 24/- per dozen.

INTRODUCTORY BONUS OFFER-One tube free

(12 tubes charged as 11)

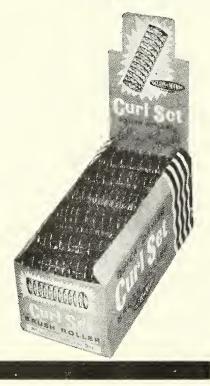
NO PURCHASE TAX

PYRAMID WORKS · WEST DRAYTON · MIDDLESEX



Telephone: West Drayton 3011

THE CURL SET HAIR ROLLER



BETTER **VALUE** FOR LESS MONEY

Light Practical Durable

AVAILABLE IN 7 SIZES WITH OR WITHOUT BRUSHES IN ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY BOX

PRODUCT

A. BURNET & CO LTD.

NOTION HOUSE, 66/7 NEWMAN ST., LONDON, W.I. Museum 0133



BIGGER THAN EV

1963-LIMITED PER

ABLES

ROTOpan-a new W.C Deodorant Fitting which simply "clips-on" by an anodised wire. Retailing at 1/- complete.

ROTO - a new Perfumed (All Purpose) Tablet in three perfumes, Lavender, Bouquet and Rose. Retailing at 9d each.



'EASY TO ENTER'

ROTOfresh—the complete deodorant and cleaner for the toilet-now with a wire fitting for extra security in addition to rubber grip. Retailing at 1/9 complete.

ROTOsan — the popular flower-fresh Air Conditioner in Rose, Lavender and Sweet Pea. Retailing at 1/3 each.

Rotofres

ROTOsan JUNIOR AIR CONDITIONER.

Attractive Plastic Holder with Stand; containing ROTOsan Disc in choice of 3 fragrances: Rose, Lavender, Bouquet. Top unscrews to take refill.

Retails at 2/3 complete.



AEROSOLS

ROTOspray.

A concentrated air freshener with outstanding fragrance. Retailing at 3/9.

ROTOkill.

An extra strong general purpose insecticide with a pleasant perfume. Retailing at 3/9.



PLUS

FREE Entry Forms for all your customers will be forwarded with all ROTOsan Bonus Orders

WITH OVER 100 ADDITIONAL

PRIZES TO BE WON

CULLINGFORD OF CHELSEA

ROTOsan SALES OFFICE, WEBBER ROAD, KIRKBY

FULL DETAILS of BONUSES & COMPETITION are on the way to





more money in 'Marzine'

UP TO 50% EXTRA PROFIT

You can't lose with 'MARZINE'. Order your full season's supplies **NOW** and make sure of this extremely profitable bonus offer. This gives you extra profits on a quick-selling product in constant demand. 'MARZINE' is known throughout the world as the safe and efficient travel sickness remedy for young and old.



3 DOZEN TUBES 13 to the dozen 6 DOZEN TUBES 14 to the dozen 1 GROSS OR MORE

14 to the dozen plus deferred payment terms—delivery now and pay in August. These offers apply to all orders placed before 31st March 1963

(Orders for 6 dozen tubes or more are carriage paid.)



now under one umbrella....



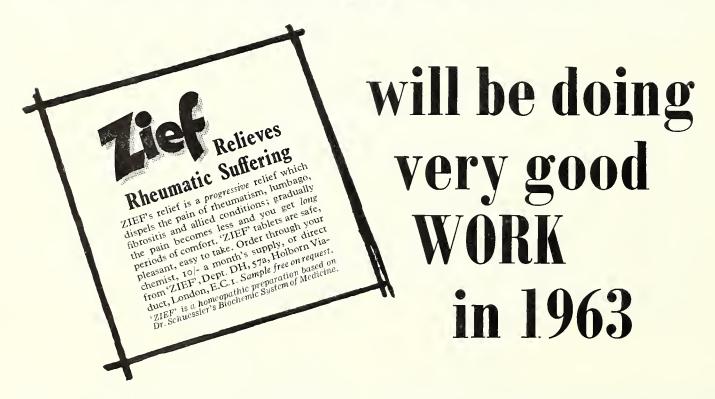


Gibbs and Pepsodent have now joined together to form one company... But what has Gibbs Pepsodent to offer you?... All the advantages of *one* organisation which both manufactures and markets the widest and most popular range of Health and Beauty products available.* We hope you will make full use of all our services—in marketing, merchandising and display. If you do we can guarantee you bigger sales, bigger profits.

DENTAL PREPARATIONS S.R., Gibbs Fluoride, Signal, Pepsodent, Mentasol, Gibbs Dentifrice and Dentabs, Pepsodent Toothbrush. Toilet Soaps Vinolia Toilet Soap, Pears Transparent Soap and Astral Cream Soap. SKIN PREPARATIONS Astral Skin Cream, Pears Baby Powder, Vinolia Baby Range—Powder, Cream and Soap, Icilma Vanishing Cream, Lypsyl. HAIR PREPARATIONS Sunsilk Beauty, Cream, Tonic, and Lemon Shampoos, Clinic Medicated Shampoo, Two Step Shampoo, Gloria Mood Shampoo, Pin-Up Home Perm, Twink Home Perm, Soft Twink Home Perm, Harmony Hair Colour, Model Set, Nutriline. SHAVING PREPARATIONS Easy Shaving Stick, Erasmic Range—Shaving Stick, Brushless Cream, Lather Cream and Shaving Bowl.



160 million chances to seewhich means that this little Advertisement-



APPEARING ONCE A WEEK IN...

DAILIES

Daily Herald

Daily Mail

Daily Sketch

Daily Telegraph

SUNDAYS

News of the World

People

Sunday Express

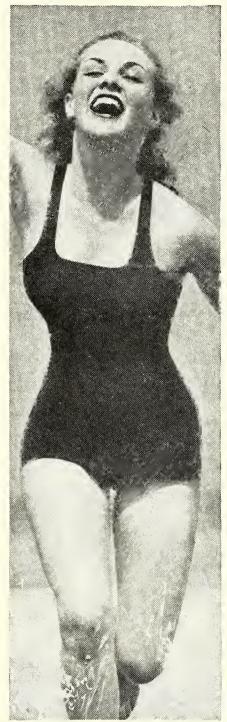
And Once a Month in

Radio Times

ZIEF retail price—10/- one month's supply, 25/- three months' supply. Please order through your wholesaler.

NEW ERA LABORATORIES LTD., CECIL HOUSE, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.1.

WHY DO 'SAXIN' SALES RISE AND RISE ?





Read all about it in the papers! All-the-year-round advertising keeps 'SAXIN' always before the public. Year in, year out constant advertising in National and local press and women's magazines brings customers into your shop for fast selling 'SAXIN'. Display 'SAXIN' the brand leader.

Low calorie diets and 'SAXIN' go together. Remember, every time you sell low calorie diets—sell 'SAXIN' too!

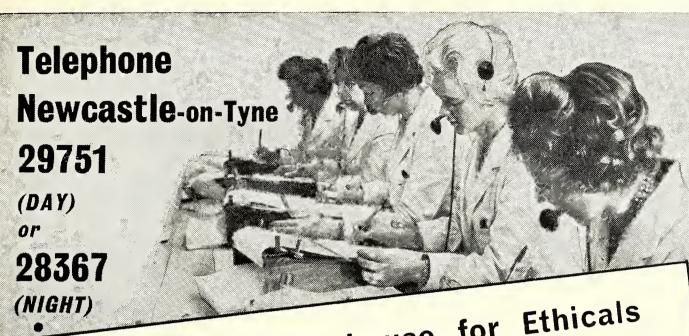




DENDRON announce Price Changes

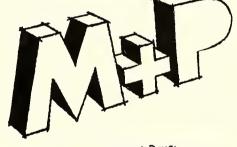
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PRODUCT	RETAIL PRICE	PURCHASE TAX LIS	T PRICE ER DOZ.
Cosmedin Beauty Lotion No. 1 1 oz. No. 1 4 oz. No. 2 1 oz. No. 2 4 oz.	2/0 4/0 2/0 4/0	3/5 6/11 3/5 6/11	13/9 27/5 13/9 27/5
Cosmana Hand Cream	4/0	6/11	27/5
Perform 8 day hair set small large	6/0 11/0	10/4 18/10	41/1 75/6
Nu Moon cuticle softener	1/9	3/0	12/0
Nu Nale for brittle nails Liquid or Cream	2/3	3/10	15/5
Koko hair tonic	4/9	8/2	32/7
Delagar Bath Pearls small large	3/3 6/0	5/7 10/4	22/3 41/1
Fayd Cream	6/6	11/2	44/7
2nd Debut small large	14/6 23/6	24/10 40/4	99/5 61/1
Yaxa Luxury, Original (Anti Perspirant) ,, ,, Refill ,, ,,	3/11 2/11	6/9 5/0	26/10 20/0
Yaxa Cologne, Original No. 1 (Deodorant) ,, ,, ,, ,, No. 2 ,, ,, ,, ,, No. 10 ,, ,, ,, New No. 5 ,,	6/6 6/6 6/6 6/6	11/2 11/2 11/2 11/2	44/7 44/7 44/7 44/7
Yaxa Cologne, Refill No. 1 (Deodorant) "" " " No. 2 " No. 10 " No. 5 "	5/10 5/10 5/10 5/10	10/0 10/0 10/0 10/0	40/0 40/0 40/0 40/0
Yaxa Body Powder, Refill	3/6	6/0	24/0
Yaxa Stick (Deodorant)	3/3	5/7	22/3
Yaxa Roll-on, Original (Anti Perspirant) ,, ,, Refill ,, ,,	4/6 3/6	7/8 6/0	30/11 24/0

DENDRON DISTRIBUTORS LTD., 94 RICKMANSWORTH ROAD, WATFORD, HERTS. Telephone Watford 29251



- The recognised house for Ethicals and all chemists' sundries, with a
- day and night telephone order service
- backed by daily van deliveries cov-
- ering the entire
- North-East.

(Twice daily deliveries in some areas)



Distributors for BRITISH DRUG HOUSES Ethical Products and Standard Drugs

for Plus Service



PHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED MAWSON & PROCTOR

Low Friar Lane, Newcastle-on-Tyne 1 Telephone 29751 • (9 lines)

GALENICALS



DISPENSING

Manufactured under strict supervision from finest quality ingredients.

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KODACOLOR D & P 48 HRS. AGFACOLOR D & P 48 HRS. GEVACOLOR D & P 48 HRS. BLACK & WHITE & P 24 HRS. EKTACHROME ocess only)

The SIGMA '2 in I' service means B & W and Colour in one bag, resulting in less mistakes, faster turnround and only one account. Phone for more details about our TOP quality - TOP service - TOP DISCOUNTS.

And if you happen to be outside the London Van Delivery area, we operate a return-of-post service. Send for details and latest price

PHOTO-SERVICE LTD. 123 Queensway, London, W.2. Tel: PARk 1870





EMOFORM

Medicated Toothpaste for hypersensitive teeth, and sore and bleeding gums

A surprisingly high proportion of dental patients suffer from hypersensitive teeth, which are mostly due to erosion and recession at the gum margins.

EMOFORM is an effective treatment for hypersensitive teeth, and sore and bleeding gums. It is also a good tooth cleanser.

EMOFORM has achieved a very great success in its first year in Great Britain and thousands of dental surgeons are recommending it to their patients.

EMOFORM IS AVAILABLE ONLY FROM CHEMISTS

EMOFORM retails at 3/11d. per tube and the trade price is 26/8d. plus 6/8d. P.T. per dozen tubes. Virtually all major wholesalers maintain stocks: order now to meet the *rapidly increasing demand*.



WILLOWS FRANCIS LTD Pharmaceutical Manufacturers since 1751
ASHLEY ROAD, EPSOM, SURREY & LONDON

corporating PHARMACEUTICAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY
The Local Appropriate Specializes





for fine chemicals especially:

ASPIRIN B.P. "FRE-FLO"
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H. W. GRAESSER-THOMAS LIMITED

49 LEADENHALL STREET,
LONDON, E.C.3

VANILLIN 100%

TELEPHONES: ROYAL 3011-6111

Regular sales assured



Still the best home tint for grey hair. All natural shades. Safe and harmless. Trade Prices—1 oz. 37/per dozen. 2 oz. 46/- per dozen. P. Tax 45%. Retail 5/6 and 6/10 per bottle respectively.

ALSO GOLDEN SHADEINE

For brightening mousey hair. Trade Price—2 oz. size 37/- per dozen. P. Tax 45%. Retail 5/6 per bottle.

THE SHADEINE COMPANY LTD.
49 CHURCHFIELD RD., ACTON, LONDON, W.3

Over SIXTY YEARS' Reputation

Shadeine







Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority



Terfection in Protection NATIONAL ADVERTISING



TO YOUR SHOP!
DISPLAY SYLVIA

Millions of women will see these journals advertising Sylvia Towels. More and more of them will be looking for the chemist displaying Sylvia in the elegant stand illustrated here-available to you FREE. Don't miss this business-display Sylvia prominently.

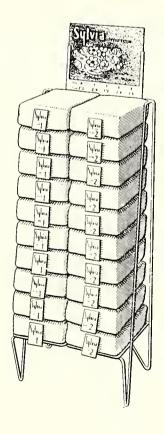
You can be certain of repeat business - Sylvia offer "Perfection in Protection." NOW supplied in attractive patterned bags.

Size	0	ı	1	2	3	Maternity	
In Pkts of	12	12	six	12	12	12	
Trade	20/-	21/6	10/11	25/3	31/3	35/9	Doz.
Retail	2/2	2/4	I /2 ½	2/9	3/5	4/-	Packet

Generous reductions for quantities

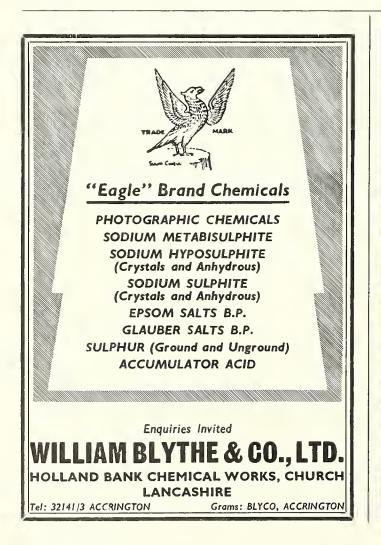
Cuxson, Gerrardela Ltd.

OLDBURY · BIRMINGHAM



Edible Bone Phosphate

Full particulars, samples and prices from Calfos Ltd. Berkshire House, 168/173 High Holborn, W. C.1 Telephone, Temple Bar 7777





TABLET TALK

The Manesty range of Coating Pans will deal with any type of tablet core, in any quantity. They are available as fixed speed or variable speed models and can be fitted with hot air blowers. The largest machine in the range is model LCPI. This has a pan of 5' 6" in diameter and will handle coated tablets up to 560 lbs. The CP2 is a smaller model with a pan of 30" diameter. It embodies a specially designed stand and incorporates a new type of gearing and lubrication. The CP3 model is designed, essentially, as an inexpensive machine and this too has a pan 30" in diameter. The BCP2 is a Bench Coating Pan and is extremely useful for coating small batches of tablets and for experimental work. This machine is

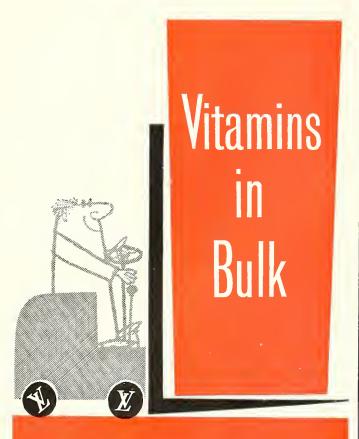


CONSTANT and VARI-SPEED

COATING PANS

MANESTY MACHINES LIMITED SPEKE LIVERPOOL 24 Telephone: Hunts Cross 1972, Telegrams: Manesty, Liverpool 24

MANESTY



Natural & Synthetic Vitamin A Vitamin B₁ (Aneurine Hydrochloride B.P.) Vitamin B.6 (Pyridoxine Hydrochloride B.P.C./U.S.P.) DL. Calcium Pantothenate U.S.P. Vitamin C. (Ascorbic Acid B.P.) Vitamin D₂ (Calciferol B. P./U.S. P.) Vitamin D₂ (Oily Concentrate) Natural Vitamin E (d-Alpha Tocopheryl Acetate) (d-Alpha Tocopheryl Acid Succinate) (Mixed Tocopherols) Natural Vitamin E. (Feed Grade) Folic Acid B.P./U.S.P. Inositol Nicotinic Acid B.P. Nicotinamide B.P.

Get your vitamins from VITAMINS LIMITED

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Upper Mall, London, W.6. Telephone: Riverside 5001
Telegrams: VITAMINS, LONDON, TELEX.

BELIEVE IT She's actually wearing "Sheerine" Surgical Elastic Stockings What wonderful news! "Sheerine" will delight so many of our lady customers who need sup-port for Varicose Veins and who are conscious of wearing the conventional type of heavy surgical stockings. "Sheerine" really are the smartest and most effective surgical stocking on the market today—so for sheer loveliness — supply "Sheerine" Fashioned in ELASTIC NET, NYLON YARN, LASTEX YARN, LIGHT WEIGHT NYLON Measurement forms and material samples sent free of charge on request. www SURGICAL lastic Stockings UNITED RUBBER MANUFACTURERS CORPORATION LTD.,

FLETCHER GATE, NOTTINGHAM

Also at LONDON

Tel: Nottingham 50395.

CHESEBROUGH-POND'S LIMITED

POST-BUDGET PRICES

		Case Size	Fixed Retai Price incl. P.T.	I P.T. per Case @ 25%	Standard List Price
VASELINE			s d	s d	s d
Vaseline Hair Tonic	(1)	2 dozen	2 4	8 6	34 0
	(2)	1 dozen	3 6	6 5	25 6
Vaseline Hair Cream		2 dozen	1 9	6 5	25 6
	(Standard)	2 dozen	2 8	9 10	39 2
	(Home Dispenser)	½ dozen	7 11	7 4	29 1
	(" Refill)		3 9	6 11	27 6
Vaseline Hand Cream	(Bottle)	1 dozen	1 7	2 11	11 6,
POND'S					
((Small)	2 dozen	1 10	6 8	26 8
Vanishing Cream	(")	1 dozen	1 10	3 4	13 4
Cold Cream	(Medium)	1 dozen	2 11	5 4	21 3
Dry Skin Cream	(Large)*		5 0	4 7	18 2
Foundation Cream	(Ex-Large) CC only	dozen dozen	9 0	4 1	16 4
((Tube)	1 dozen	2 0	3 8	14 7
Flowing Cold Cream	(Bottle)	1 dozen	3 10	7 0	27 11
Dreamflower Talc	(Tin)	1 dozen	1 10	3 4	13 4
Skin Freshener	(Bottle)	1 dozen	2 3	4 1	16 4
Freshener Pads	(Tin)	1 dozen	17	2 11	11 6
Face Powder	(Small Box)	1 dozen	1 7	2 11	11 6
	(Medium Box)	1 dozen	2 4	4 3	17 0
Lipstick	• • • •	1 dozen	1 7	2 11	11 6
ANGEL FACE					
Cream Powder	(Blue/White Case)	1 dozen	3 6	6 5	25 6
	(Date Case)	1 dozen	3 9	6 10	27 3
	(" " Refill)	1 dozen		4 7	18 2
Liquid Make-up	(Bottle)	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	2 6 3 8	3 4	13 4
	(Tube)	1 dozen	2 6	4 7	18 2
Eye Shadow Cream	(Compact)	1 dozen	19	3 2	12 9
	(Stick)	1 dozen	5 0	9 2	36 5
	(Quartet)	1 dozen	5 0 5 0 2 3	9 2	36 5
Mascara	(Compact)	1 dozen	2 3	4 1	16 4
Curl'n Comb	• • • •	l dozen	5 0	9 2	36 5
(Refill) Eye Pencil	• • • • •	1 dozen	2 6 2 3	4 7	18 2
Lipstick	• • • • • .	l dozen	2 3 3 3	4 1 5 11	16 4 23 8
Lipstick	• • • •			3 11	43 0
	* Excluding Foun	dation Crea	.m		

INTERNATIONAL

CHEMICAL

COMPANY

REVISIONS TO

PRICE LIST

effective as from

TUESDAY, 1st JANUARY, 1963

	PREPARATION			TRADE PRICE	SELLING PRICE		
		FREFARAT	TON	EXCL. TAX	TAX	INC. P.T.	
' Anne	French	' Cleansing Milk	small	14/6	3/8	2/	
,,	,,	_ ,,	medium	25/5	6/4	3/6	
,,	,,		large				
,,	,,						
,,	,,						
'Imma	c' Hair	Removing Cream	small	29/1	7/3	4/	
			large				

INTERNATIONAL CHEMICAL CO., LTD., . 12 CHENIES ST . LONDON . W.C.1

RECKITT & SONS LTD.

The following prices will operate on goods delivered on or after 1st January 1963:-

	Retail Price	List Price per dozen	Purchase Tax p dozen
Bathjoys	5d.	$3/0\frac{1}{2}d.$	9d.
Bathjoy Talc	2/10.	19/6.	4/9.
Nulis 'B'	2/3.	16/6.	$4/0\frac{1}{4}$.
Nulis 'C'	1/6.	11/	$2/8\frac{1}{4}$.
Nulon 'B'	2/3.	16/6.	$4/0\frac{1}{4}$.
Nulon 'G'	1/7.	11/10.	$2/10\frac{1}{2}$.
Nulon Tubes	1/7.	11/10.	$2/10\frac{1}{2}$.

SELL THERMALUX!

Electrically-heated

MATTRESS OVERLAY

HERE'S WHY

- ★ It is not an ordinary electric blanket but an upholstered bed-warmer.
- ★ It is designed to be slept on.
- ★ It warms every part of the bed.
- ★ It is thermostatically controlled and has a neon glow switch incorporated in the flexible cord. Alternatively a 10 position variable heat control switch can be fitted at extra cost.
- * It induces sound and healthy sleep.
- ★ It is absolutely safe and foolproof.
- ★ Each is fully tested and carries a comprehensive 2 year guarantee.



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Fitting or refitting your shop with Remploy-Lundia prefabricated shelving saves you money. It needs no outside labour to assemble . . . it costs far less than custom-built installations . . . and it is remarkably adaptable.

Because of the comprehensive range of sizes, Remploy-Lundia Shelving can fit into any given wall space to within 6 inches. Each shelf is adjustable—can be moved up or down at intervals of $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

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Made from polished hardwood in natural finish, Remploy-Lundia Shelving is smart looking as well as practical. Remploy-Lundia can cost as little as 70/- per foot by 6ft. high.

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Shelves simple to adjust Special spring clips plug into uprights of Remploy-Lundia Shelves at ? inch
intervals. The shelves, grooved at both ends, slide along the clips, completely concealing them. Shelf
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Please send me full details of Remploy-Lundia Shelving Tel: GLA. 80	20
NAME	
ADDRESS	
London Showroom: 22 Bruton St., W.I. Tel: MAYfair 4881/2	

GROSSMITH

Announce New Retail Prices from 1st January, 1963

GROSSMITH PERFU	JMERY	HAR	TNELL PERFL	JME	RY
CAT. NO. White Fire	RETAIL PRICE	CAT. NO.	In Love 🖫	-	RICE
	4.10	HLI			6/3
	4/3 8/6	HL15	Handbag Phial Purse Bottle		10/9
	18/9	HL5		• •	19/-
	4/6	HL2	T	• •	36/9
	5/6	HL3	l oz. Bottle		58/6
	3/9	HL41/2			73/-
606 Bath Dusting Powder		HL7	Bath Dusting Pow		12/3
	4/6	HL9	Talc		
	5/-	HL10	Eau de Toilette	• •	9/6
	4/3	HL13	Spray Mist (Aero		
	6/9	HL14	Spray Set (Aeroso	-	11/3
615 Perfumed Cologne S	,	HLI6	' '	•	9/6
	,	HL17			4/6
Old Cottage Laver		HL26	, ,		9/9
73/0 Lavender Perfume		HL33			5/9
	3/9	HL8	Toilet Soap (3)		8/3
73/2 Lavender Perfume	•	HL8C	Bath Soap		5/-
	6/3	HL8V	•	• •	7/9
70B Toilet Soap (3)	· ·		D. A. D.		
71S Compressed Blossor	= -		Beauty Preparati	ons	
73E Bath Dusting Powd	·	H100	Foundation Base		5/9
73F Talc (tin)	·	HIOI			6/3
79 Smelling Salts			Cleansing Milk		6/6
90 Bath Cubes	,	H103			6/6
91 Perfumed Cologne S	Stick 3/6	H104	_		7/-
Spicy Lavende	r	H105	Night Cream		
20 After Shave		H106		*	
21 Electric Pre-Shave	•	H107	•		•
22 Talc		H108			•
	·	H109			
Lily of the Vall		HIIO	•		4/6 5/-
804 Toilet Soap (3)		HIII			
805 Bath Cubes (6)		HII2	•		- 1-
807 Talc	3/6	HII3	Monge Cream	• •	5/5
GROSSMITH	41/46	Picc	adilly '	Lon	don

J. C. GAMBLES & CO. LTD.

REVISED PRICE LIST

operative from 1st January, 1963

List No.	List Price Retail Price per doz. inc. Tax s. d. s. d.	List No.	List Pri		Retail inc.	
*CUTEX (Purchase T	Tax 25%)	*353 Roll-On Perfumed	29	8	4	4
T.1 Cuticle Remover PT.4 Nail White Pencil	16 6 2 5 10 3 1 6	*354 Roll-On Perfumed Refill	_		3	6
5 Nail Flex	16 6 2 5	375 Stick *375N Perfumed Stick	17 18 1		2	7 9
7 Hand Cream—Jars 115 Hand Cream—Tubes		*BONCILLA (Purchas	e Ta	x :	25 %	()
120 Fair Hands Lotion T.8 Powder Polish	24 0 3 6 16 6 2 5 16 6 2 5 16 6 2 5 16 6 2 5 1 16 6 2 5 1 16 6 2 5 2 5 8 3 9 1 6 6 2 5	3 Clasmic Pack	17	0	2	6
T.13 Cuticle Cream T.14 Cuticle Oil	16 6 2 5 16 6 2 5 16 6 2 5	13 Lemon Magnesia Pack			2	6
15 Liquid Polish (Clear)	16 6 2 5	MACKENZIES (Purch Smelling Bottles, flat				
16 Liquid Polish (Cream17 Oily Polish Remover	1) 16 6 2 5 16 6 2 5	Smelling Bottles,				
240 Pearl Polish T.21 Overcoat	25 8 3 9 16 6 2 5	handbag	13	4	1	10
T.23 Base Coat	16 6 2 5	EVERSHARP SCHICK				
37 Emery Boards, short 38 Emery Boards, medic		(Purchase Tax 25%) Y.100 Schick Razor Kits	52	0	7	6
44 Emery Boards, long	10 3 1 6	HM.500 Schick Razor Kits	177	6	25	6
143 Orangewood Sticks 226 Strong Nail	16 6 2 5 25 8 3 9	Injector Krona Blades 10 per packøt		2	4	6
267 Delicate Slipstick 273 Stay Fast Lipstick	27 6 4 0 19 0 2 9	15 per packet	40			10
,		Injector Regular Blad 10	es s 21	1	3	0
*L'ONGLEX (Purcha 8 Liquid Polish (Clear		*ALBERTO CULVER				
10 Liquid Polish (Crean	n) 10 4 1 6	(Purchase Tax 25%)				
12 Pearl Polish 9 Cuticle Remover	14 10 2 2 10 4 1 6	VO-5 Hair Spray-				
20 Polish Remover	10 4 1 6	all formulations 8 oz	. 77	0	11	3
ODO-RO-NO Deodor	ants	all formulations 16 oz	120	0	17	6
(Purchase Tax 25%)		Conditioner				
301 Liquid Regular (Red 305E Liquid Regular (Red) 13 8 2 0 d) 6 10 1 0	Regular and Blue Get Set Setting Spra		0	5 11	9
321 Cream	17 0 2 6	VO-5 Shampoo			_	
327E Cream *341 Spray de Luxe,	11 5 1 8	Regular and Dry Hai Combined Hair Spray		6	7	6
perfume	ed 22 3 3 3	and Conditioner De		0	11	3
	* New Rev	vised Prices				

* New Revised Prices

209/215 BLACKFRIARS ROAD, LONDON S.E.1

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Tenders invited for rents for 21-year Leases of 11 shops in a new Neighbourhood Shopping Centre covering a population of 6,000 to include the following trade:—
Chemist—Sales Area 430 square feet. Expected ready for occupation August-September 1963, Tenders due in by February 11, 1963, Particulars from Town Clerk, Civic Centre, Newport, Mon.

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DRUG STORES WANTED in Midland towns, E. T. Perks, 16 New Street, Dudley, Worcestershire, Dudley 2368.

APPOINTMENTS

ENFIELD GROUP HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
Senior Pharmacist
required for duties within the Group, based
at Chase Farm Hospital, Salary scale £810—
£1,060 plus London Weighting Allowance,
Applications giving full details of qualifications and experience together with the names
and addresses of two referees to the Group
Secretary, Chase Farm Hospital, The Ridgeway, Enfield, Middlesex, Quoting reference
63/62. C 7897

HERTS AND ESSEX GENERAL HOSPITAL

BISHOP'S STORTFORD, HERTS
Locum Senior Pharmacist or Pharmacist
required, grading according to experience.
Monthly basis, Salary and conditions—Whiteley Pharmaceutical Council, Further details of appointment from, or applications to Hospital Secretary.

C 7900

ROYAL INFIRMARY OF EDINBURGH AND

ASSOCIATED HOSPITALS
Deputy Chief Pharmacist
required, Written applications, addressed to
the Personnel Officer, invited from suitably
qualified persons, Whitley Council salary
and Conditions of Service, Salary £940 —
£1,260 per annum plus £100 per annum allowance, applicable to Category V Teaching
Hospital, C 7899

MOORFIELDS EYE HOSPITAL

Dispensing Assistant
required (Apothecaries' Hall Certificate) for
duty at High Holborn Branch, London,
W.C.1, Salary in accordance with Whitley
Council scale, Applications to the Chief
Pharmacist, Moorfields Eye Hospital, City
Road, London, E.C.1.

C 7901

MID-HERTS GROUP HOSPITAL

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

NEW HOSPITAL

Applications are invited for the post of

CHIEF PHARMACIST

at the new hospital of 315 general beds which is now in the later stages of construction at Welwyn Garden

City,
The person appointed will be responsible in the first instance for stocking the pharmaceutical department and planning work procedures, ready for the opening of the hospital in June, 1963.

1963.
The post will be designated Chief Pharmacist Group III with a salary scale £1,020-£1,355 per annum. It may be possible in a suitable case to assist with housing. Write, naming two referees, to the Hospital Secretary, WELWYN AND HATFIELD HOSPITAL, "Kennelwood," Kennelwood Lane, Hatfield, Herts, by 26th January, 1963.

C 7905

NETHERNE HOSPITAL, COULSDON, SURREY

Senior Pharmacist

required, salary £810 x £30 (1) x £35 (6)—£1,060 per annum plus London Weighting Allowance, Conditions of service as agreed by the Pharmaceutical Whitley Council, Temporary accommodation for single lady, Hospital within easy reach of London and the coast, Applications in writing with full particulars and the names of two referees to the Physician Superintendent. C7893

ST. STEPHEN'S HOSPITAL,

ST. STEPHEN'S HOST LAND,
CHELSEA, S.W.10
Dispensing Assistant
required immediately, Commencing salary by
arrangement, Apply Chief Pharmacist,
C 7902

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Applications are invited for Dispensing Assistant. Salary and conditions as Whitley Council scale, £425 at age 22 or over, rising to £575 per annum. Accommodation available for single man or woman applicant. Applications, stating age and experience, together with the names and addresses of two referees, should be sent to The Medical Superintendent. C 576 Dispensing Assistant

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Manresa Road, London, S.W.3. Telephone: FLAxman 5747 SCHOOL OF PHARMACY PHARMACY EXTENSION COURSES

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Tuesdays at 7.15 p.m. beginning
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This course of seven lectures is designed to be of interest to hospital and retail pharmacists. The lectures will include a survey of drugs in current use, their mode of action and a discussion of possible undesirable side effects. able side effects.

Fee for series: £2 2s. 0d.

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BANSTEAD, SURREY, Experienced lady as-BANSTEAD, SURREY, Experienced lady assistant required (to replace one emigrating) mainly for cosmetics (most agencies) and display, but willing to help generally. Staff of six, Overall supplied, staff room with clothes lockers and extended stock room now being built, State age, experience, and salary expected and availability for interview, R. R. Skidmore (Chemists), Ltd., 30 High Street, Banstead, Phone: Burgh Heath 720 (evenings or Sunday, Burgh Heath 2024).

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C 4949

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The Personnel Manager/M,

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C 7890

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Pharmacists are invited to apply for appointment as Market Research Officer, serving our Lederle Laboratories Division.

The location is London, in the company's central Market Research Department, and the principal duties entail using market data, supplied by research agencies to assist Lederle in marketing existing products, and to evaluate the possibilities for new ones. Market Research experience is not essential; we are looking for a Pharmacist with initiative, a lively mind and an interest in marketing.

Candidates should be male, aged 24—28. The initial salary will be £1,200—£1,400 p.a. and there are good employee benefits, with provision for considerable progress.

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C 7904

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C 7896

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Crown House, Morden, Surrey

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C 592

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ESTABLISHED AGENTS with current accounts and connections all outlets including chemists, department stores, eo-operatives, hairdressers both retail and wholesale, in six Northern Counties and South Scotland, offer sales and/or distribution services 1963, Terms negotiable, based Leeds, Principals only, FK/S1, Box C 4959.

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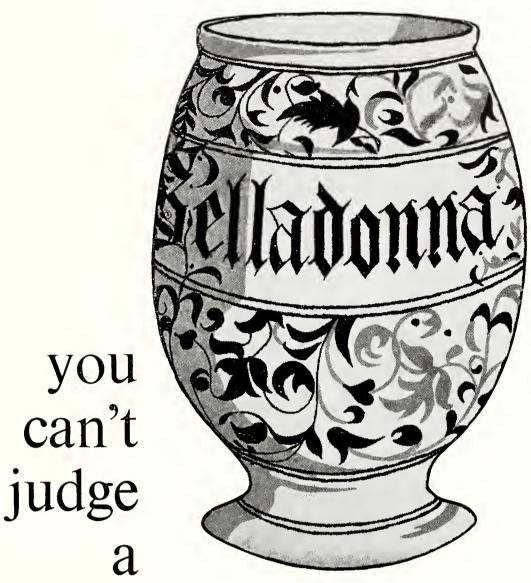
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